The Weekly Post.

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STORY OF LIFE.

Born at night; dressed in white—
Christened early. Slight and fair—
Smooth brown hair, light and curly.

Grew apace—form and face
Full of beauty. Grateful child,
Sweet and mild, loving duty.

Sweet sixteen! Fairy Queen,
Bright and blushing! Hopes and fears—
Idle tears free outgushing.

Wedding night! dressed in white—
Summers twenty! charming bride—
Far and wide, friends are plenty.

Hearts of joy! first-born boy
Hails the dawning! Mother sleeps—
Angel keeps watch till morning.

Stately dame! Spotless name—
Best of mothers! children rare,
Brave and fair, like no others.

Three-score-and-ten! Ah! my pen
Sadly lingers. Wrinkles deep—
Icy creep death's cold fingers.

Burial night! all dressed in white,
Sweet peace be given. Blest is she,
Spirit free—gone to Heaven!

KATE ATCHESON'S STRATAGEM.

[Written for The Post by Wylie Wilkinson.]

Kate Atcheson was to be married in a very few days. She was in her room feigning in an indifferent manner to superintend the packing of her trunks. In a listless, uninterested way she examined her costly trousseau and appointed it its place. Her mother watched her with a heavy heart, knowing that she was powerless to remove the blight of her daughter's life.

Soon her intended husband, George Brown, was announced. A look of deep pain passed over Kate's lovely face as she exclaimed petulently;

"What brings him here so early—it is not yet half-past seven?"

"To see his bride elect," responded her mother. "Nan, say to Mr. Brown that Kate will be with him presently."

"There is no necessity of Nan's seeing Mr. Brown again for I shall be in the parlor quite as soon as she."

"What Kate! you surely do not propose to see him in that black wrapper?"

"Yes I do. I loathe him most thoroughly and would not add one thread to my toilet that should contribute in the slightest degree to my better appearance"—and without further parley she passed out of the room. Her mother cast after her a sad, helpless look and returned to the rich clothing scattered about the room.

Kate entered the parlor with a haughty, queenly air, bowed distantly to her prospective husband and rejecting, with a disdainful toss of her superb head, the hand he extended to her with his most exquisite politeness, she took a seat in the opposite side of the room. Nothing abashed by her contempt he said blandly as he glanced at her dress, for which she offered no apology.

"So I have called too early for you to-night."

"Not at all Sir. I presume from your manner that you allude to my dishabille. I was entreated to change my dress but seeing that it was only you in whom I have not one particle of interest, I refused."

"You have no occasion to take umbrage at my remark. I assure you that you look lovely in any garment—your beauty does not depend upon your surroundings but visa versa."

"Thank you—but I do not wish to receive any compliments. I am utterly and entirely indifferent as to how I appear in your eyes. You know how absolutely odious you are to me and that my whole soul is centered in Frank Elder whose most careless nod I would rather have than millions of volumes of your extravagant speeches."

"Kate Atcheson, do you remember to whom you are addressing such insulting language—do you forget that in two days I shall be your lawful husband?"

"Lawful husband! yes as far as the petty, short-sighted edicts of this little patch of earth can make you, you will be my lawful husband; but before the Almighty God of Heaven you will not be my husband any more than the emperor of China will! How can you hurl this impious, unholy transaction in the face of Heaven and call it marriage! Are you not afraid to traduce this most sacred institution of your Creator as you are about to do! Is there not one atom of manliness in your character, not one drop of humanity in your soul that you persist in dragging an unwilling woman to the altar! My nature recoils from you as from a vile reptile and you know that I only in compliance with my father's frenzied entreaties ever consented to marry you—by what means you have acquired such an ascendancy over him I know not. Why, knowing all this as you do, do you insist on marrying me."

"Because, imperious creature, you are the handsomest I have ever met. My wealth is the greatest in the State, my home and its appointments the most elegant, and my wife shall be the most beautiful. I have met scores of lovely women but you excel them all in beauty, hence my predilection for you. Were you less beautiful I would not persist in uniting myself to such a haughty, implacable being as you are proving yourself to be. Your beauty is not the only spur I have in this matter—revenge for the scornful rejection I received at your hand a few months since is a deeper-rooted feeling even than my admiration, only one thing can satiate it."

"So it is my beauty that has led me into this misery and a cruel, unprincipled revenge that chains me to it. How infinitely better would it have been had I been the ugliest woman on the globe! Do I understand you that all you require in a wife is beauty, perishable beauty?"

"Yes and it is about the only qualification that women seem to take any pains to retain or display."

"Would that I had power to express my contempt for you, George Brown! There is not a reptile—be it ever so base—but that I would rather claim fellowship with than with you!"

"And so I am to be a sort of animated ornament to your home, a doll, which having clad in costly raiment you will exhibit to the wanton gaze of your heartless, empty-headed friends. You will treat me with the same considerateness and care that you would treat a marble statute of Venus or Hebe—know, relentless man, that I shall return your attentions in as cold, as lifeless, as passionless a manner as if I were indeed stone. Remember you marry a fully matured woman and not an impressible girl of sixteen."

"Come, do not rage so; before the honey-moon is out, I have no doubt you will tolerate me quite graciously; you will have forgotten entirely about this penniless, nobody of a clerk before half a year is past."

"Tolerate you!" 'forget Frank Elder.' No! Never! While I have a thought I will despise you and adore him; while I have a breath, I will bless him and curse you."

"For your blessing and love and all that flummery I care not; it is with your beauty I traffic—"

"But that may, nay, will perish sometime."

"When that time comes you may vanish also. I promise, my precious goddess of wrath, to release my claims upon you under such circumstances whenever you wish!"

"Thank you for your condescension and magnanimity and I would be further obliged to you if you would withdraw your exasperating presence from me now and do not again present it until the morning that you officiate as bride-groom. On that morning to the words of the ceremony I will not respond by word, look, or gesture, so come prepared."

"Thank you and pleasantest dreams and recollections to the most beautiful of women until that blissful hour."

"She simply replied to his taunt by a scornful glance and closing the door softly, she reentered the parlor, drew a large pair of cloth slippers over her boots and entered the garden by another door. With steps as cautious and noiseless as a bird's she crosses in the shadow of the house to a summer house at some distance from it.

Kate Atcheson is not naturally the cross, querulous woman we have seen her to be with the intolerant, conceited Geo. Brown; on the contrary she is a most affectionate, generous creature. To the poor and afflicted she was a very angel of hope and comfort. There was a world of cheer in her smile alone. She was wealthy and a remarkably handsome woman. Her features, while pliant and exquisitely expressive, were as perfect and regular as if they had been chiseled by an Angelo. For three years she had been plighted to Frank Elder, an accountant in her father's employ, whose fidelity and trustworthiness had become a proverb in W——g. They seemed to be designed for each other, so perfect was their congeniality. They were to have been married this year upon Kate's twenty-third birthday.

A few months previous to that time, she had received an offer of marriage from Mr. Brown, reputed to be the wealthiest man in West Virginia. The offer she promptly refused, which so incensed him—unused to be thwarted in any undertaking—that he determined to marry her by some means or other. The thought of being out-stripped by a book-keeper was too galling to his inordinate pride.

His ingenuity was not put to a severe task in devising the means of accomplishing his design. Returning home rather late one night he observed two men fighting on the outskirts of the city; one he discovered to be Mr. Atcheson, the other, one of his burly employees. Although an old man, Mr. Atcheson succeeded in getting his opponent under him and carried on the scuffle in deadly silence until the workman ceasing his struggles moaned: "I'm dying." Mr. Atcheson immediately released his hold of him, and looking round in frightened haste to see that he was unobserved, raised the senseless man in his arms, carried him a short distance and concealed him in the entrance of a coal pit. Retracing his steps he was confronted by Brown who accused him of murder, and threatened to hand him over to justice if his daughter did not consent to marry him. The poor old man, supposing he had really committed murder, swore that it should be as he desired, provided he kept silence on what had just happened. Receiving the promise they parted.

Brown, as soon as Mr. Atcheson was at a safe distance, went to the coal-pit where he found the man but partially unconscious (as much from the liquor he had taken as from the beating which he had richly deserved) and with considerable difficulty succeeded in getting him to his own house, which was not far distant. It was not a feeling of pity that prompted him to this deed of charity; he knew that it was necessary to his success that the man should be kept concealed until Kate was his wife—and conceal him he did most successfully.

The next morning in an agony of despair Mr. Atcheson besought his daughter to marry Brown in order to save him and his whole connection from disgrace. Finding it impossible to exact the promise from her he threatened to take his own life. Seeing no other alternative she consented.

By reasoning, entreating and storming, she endeavored to dissuade Brown from his evil course, but in vain. Her lover could find no solution to the mystery of her father's conduct, and with aching hearts they separated, each one bearing the burden with but an indifferent grace. To-night he had promised to meet her clandestinely for the last time.

Her every nerve sharpened by excitement and pain was strained to catch his foot-fall. Approaching stealthily in an opposite one from the one she had expected he was unobserved until he pronounced her name. She started, but uttered not a word as she beheld his palid, desperate face rendered more ghastly by the moonlight. For some moments they stood looking at each other in speechless agony. She broke the silence.

"Heaven pity us, Frank!"

"Heavens! I have begun to doubt there is such a court of eternal justice; where, my lost Katie, are the overruling providences, the far-reaching mercies of that heaven you conjure to have compassion on our terrible woe?"

"Hush, hush, Frank, do not reflect upon God. We do not see the end from the beginning—there is yet a day and a half, omnipotence may contravene yet."

"How childish is your faith! cast aside this delusive hope for it can never be realized; we part to-night for ever, you and I who have loved each other so tenderly!"

"No, no, Frank, we must not, we will not part, it will be worse than death to me. I am so tortured that I would take my own life but I dare not confront my Creator with it in my hands. Have you found no key to this unhappy mystery that like a Moloch waits to fold us in its terrible arms; shall we not solve it and escape?"

"No, there is no solution to your father's unaccountable conduct, and consequently no escape. He seems to be sinking under it himself. Ah, my poor darling, all these years have we built upon a treacherous foundation," and he embraced her with an earnestness that was almost painful.

"Katie, I cannot bear that you, so full of all that is endearing and lovable in woman, should become the mere toy of a heartless man, an unprincipled fool."

"Don't mention love in connection with him in any way—it loses its meaning there. Do you love my beauty?"

"Certainly I do, but I love your heart ten times better."

"But suppose I were terribly disfigured would you love me still?"

"Nothing could disfigure you so that my love would change one whit."

"I believe you Frank." Rising from her seat and fastening a steady gaze on him she exclaimed as she struck her breast: "There is a whole army of devils raging here! George Brown has changed my nature completely. I shall make one final, desperate attempt to foil him. If I succeed you will learn of it soon, and now you must go. Look at me well for this may be the last time you will see me as I am now." He obeyed her and touching her cold hands to his lips they parted in silence.

There was not much sleep for Kate that night; she was full of a desperate resolve that took possession of her body and soul. The next morning she was more cheerful than she had been for some time, uttering not one word of complaint. About five in the afternoon she went to her own room saying that she wished to be left to herself until the morning. Finding herself alone she locked her door and sitting down upon the floor, and her head and arms resting upon a lounge, she fell into a deep study. Every liniment of her face betokened that her thoughts were painful ones and that she was battling with her heart.

"Is there no other possible way of escape; must I do a deed so painful, so terrible? Why was I born? Why was beauty ever my dower? There is a madness in my brain and a thousand fevers in my blood that will not be lulled by but one sedative. Why, O why! was I placed upon such a rack of torture?"

She gave one wild look at her bridal dress, caught up the soft lace veil attached to a tiara of diamonds—the gift of George Brown—and with a scornful air hurled them into the farthest corner of the room. After examining every article she was to wear upon the morrow; and in the same ungracious manner consigning all his presents to the corner in which her veil had rested, she sat down again in an excited study for more than an hour. Rising, she approached her mirror and looked into it stealthily for some time.

"Yes, I am beautiful, and must I mar and perhaps utterly destroy this beauty? Oh, it seems like taking my life; but better lose life, or reason, or anything else, than hurry into this vile contract. Poor harmless possession into which I have felt so happy; what an awful snare you have proven to me. Deliberately and willfully I must dispossess myself of this priceless boon. Cruel, cruel fate! My Heavenly Father, if thou did'st give me these beautiful features why hast thou permitted Satan to possess and use them? One more look—I am powerless—but I will have strength, will have nerve. It is lose my looks or lose my love, and I would destroy ten thousand such faces rather than lose Frank. Now for it—if this be a sin, Heaven forgive me."

Producing a small package of cayenne-pepper she filled a small white flannel bag with it and laid it in a saucer in which there was a solution of spirits hartshorne and bay rum, just sufficient to moisten the flannel. Next she brought out a razor, comb and brush and a pair of scissors then a small curling-iron. Laying aside her wrapper she unbound her luxuriant dark brown hair, brushed it carefully, braided it in two braids and severed them from her head. Concealing them she cut her hair close to the scalp, and then calmly shaved off her eyebrows and clipped her long curling lashes as closely as it was possible for her to do. She shuddered as she glanced at herself but compressing her lips tightly she continued her work of destruction. Taking up the flannel bag, she rubbed her face until the soft white skin gave way, leaving her face one great inflamed, raw surface. The pain was so acute that several times she was on the point of calling for help, but she conquered herself until she had heated the iron rod when her tears came so fast that she could not see the exquisite arm she held out from her.

"Have I not done enough; may not my arms remain! No, even I foresee that they may be a temptation, so here you go poor things," and she deliberately drew the hot iron three times around each. How that delicate flesh shrunk from the iron and in its quivering seemed to beg for mercy! Every nerve in her body ached and yet she uttered not a cry. She had drawn the iron with the intention of searing her neck and shoulders but fearing that there might be danger in it she threw it upon the hearth and applied the cayenne bag until her neck and shoulders were as fearfully inflamed as her face. Concealing her various implements, she swallowed a morphine pill and attired herself for bed. As she looked at herself with a sad, aching heart, she exclaimed:

"I have conquered! George Brown will not marry such a loathsome, horrid looking creature even to satisfy his revenge. That my victory has cost me very dearly every sentient fibre of my nature testifies."

The next morning she awoke with painful sensations both physical and mental. She was frightened and sickened at the reflection in her mirror. For a moment she stood irresolute and then commenced dressing hurriedly. Having persistently refused all assistance she progressed but slowly. What a hollow mockery was that shimmering satin with its garniture of lace and flowers! What a dreadful contrast were those inflamed members and that hairless head to its softness! Mr. Brown was at his post before the time he was expected and was waiting in the drawing-room with her parents, his heart full of wicked exultation. Kate kept him waiting but a short time. She entered the room as she had desired, unattended. The soft rustle of her garments announced her approach and as she entered the room every eye was directed toward her. Her mien was steady but stern as she calmly surveyed each member of the group before her as motionless and silent as if they had been petrified. Brown with angry look and hasty step essayed to leave the room, but as he attempted to pass her she clutched his arm and cried:

"Hold, sir, you are to marry me this morning! You surely are not so ungallant as to leave the presence of your bride without an excuse."

"Marry such a fright? Never! You are free."

"You are more considerate and liberal than you were a short time since, but now you are in my power and you shall feel it, you cannot leave this house as you entered it—single—unless you comply with my demands—they are no longer entreaties. Promise on your oath you will keep inviolate my father's secret or marry the reckless, disfigured woman before you."

"Since you have thwarted me there is no need of further concealment: the man your father supposed he had murdered is alive and well in my house. Release me."

"Most willingly!"

"And go as quickly as you can, you black-hearted villain or I shall treat you to a more potent dose than ever Myer's received." And go he did with all possible speed blessing his lucky stars that Kate Atcheson had vented her spleen upon herself and not upon him.

Of course Mr. Elder was notified without delay and although he was moved almost to tears at the altered appearance of Kate he refrained himself from giving utterance to his feelings and would have married her then and there but she put him off for another year until she might regain some of her old self.

The result of all her anxiety was a severe and almost fatal attack of brain fever. Having recovered her health she joyfully made use of every means of restoring her beauty. She was eminently successful, for, upon the day she was married to Frank Elder, her friends declared her more beautiful than at any previous time. George Brown, Esquire, consoled himself by marrying a Philadelphia belle possessed of great beauty of a different type from Kate's.

A VELOCIPEDIST.

[London News.]

Apart from the artificial excitement of a wager, there is some amount of romantic interest attaching to the announcement that Mr. Nairns set out on Thursday morning on his bicycle on his long journey from Vienna to Paris. The distance is 678 miles, and the route, following that of the Hungarian Lieutenant, who performed the same feat last year upon a single horse in fifteen days, will lie through Ems, Munich, Stuttgard, Strasburg, and Nancy. Mr. Nairns hopes to accomplish his undertaking in at least one-third less time; and, looking to what has already been achieved by skillful bicyclists, we see little reason to think him over-sanguine. It is an established maxim that even human power would beat that of a horse in the long run. Dr. Kitchiner, in his "Traveler's Oracle," a work of authority in pre-railway days, lays down the rule of twenty miles a day for a horse for the first two days, and then, if he is a good one, thirty or forty with a rest on the fourth day, to give him time to recover his spirits. Twice such an amount of work in the same period would certainly not tire a skillful velocipede-rider very much. The Hungary officer rode forty-six miles a day; but his horse must have arrived greatly distressed. Mr. Nairns proposes to ride continuously about 60 miles a day. He starts, moreover, in the heat of August, no small consideration in Europe, whereas the Hungarian traveled in November. Of course Mr. Nairns will ride only in early morning and in the cool of the evening; he will be troubled neither to find stabling nor fodder for his steed; and, with a few handy tools, will be ready for most accidents. Altogether the bicycle may now claim to have risen from the position of a toy to that of a useful supplement to man's miserably defective means of locomotion.

THE salaries of the different monarchs of Europe are given by a German statistician as follows: Alexander II, $9,125,000, or $25,000 a day, Abdul Aziz, $6,570,000, or $18,000 a day; Francis Joseph, $4,000,000, or $10,050 a day; Fred Williams II, $3,000,000, or $8,210 a day; Victor Emmanuel $2,400,000, or $6,840 a day; Victoria, $2,200,000, or $6,270 a day; Leopold, $600,000, or $1,643 a day. In addition to this salary, each of these individuals is furnished with a dozen or more first-class houses to live in without any charge for rent. We can not vouch for the above figures, but give them as are of the current items of the day.

THE SUMMER'S DEATH.

Hotly the glare of the August
Burnt to the heart of the city;
Summer is dying, its roses
Wither in sorrowful pity—
Pity for days now departed,
Days that shall have no returning;
Wept by the sorrowful hearted,
Mourned for and longed for with yearning.

Summer, thou beautiful Summer,
Sweet as the heart of a maiden
Bringing the song-bird and hummer
Bee with his sweets overladen;
Now thou art passing and dying,
Passing away in thy glory;
Fading and sinking and sighing—
This is the end of life's story.

Soon shall thy hours of transition
Seem but a thing to remember—
Seem but the glance of a vision
Seen through the light of September.
Gone are the days of thy gladness,
Hearts that have loved thee are sighing;
Burdened with sorrow and sadness,
Summer, bright Summer, is dying.

Passing, O beautiful season,
Season of song-birds and sweetness,
Touching our lives into reason,
Rounding them into completeness;
Vainly we grasp thee, for, gliding,
August makes way for the comer—
Nothing of earth is abiding,
Summer, thou beautiful Summer.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

WEDDING DRESSES.

A great many trousseaux are made in September for the weddings that take place later in the autumn. The new fabrics for wedding dresses are creamy white brocaded silks, or else white with the faintest pink tinge, covered with brocaded white roses. There are also very rich white velvets with blocks and broken plaids of heavy pile, and also matelasse velvets with raised leaf and arabesque patterns. White rose brocaded silks in cream and in snow tints are $7 a yard; those with scroll and leaf pattern are $6. Some of these rich bridal dresses are made in princesse shape. They are quite plain as low down as the knee, but below this they are richly flounced with plain gros grain and lace. Others are made with a long cuirass basque with sleeves of point lace, or else transparent sleeves of some kind. The cuirass has a jabot of lace straight down the back and down the front. The Lamballe fichu of lace or of the silk edged with lace trims other basques. White roses will be much worn mixed with orange blossoms for bridal parures. A new way of arranging garlands on the tablier is shown in the engraving on our first page.

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS.

Double-breasted English walking jackets are made in large numbers for fall and winter wraps. The materials employed are Scotch Cheviots, diagonal cloths as finely twilled as vigogne, and other soft wool cloths. The trimmings are broad Titan braids, loosely woven, like Panama canvas, and buttons covered with this braid. Black is the prevailing color. They cost from $15 to $18.

SILKS.

The novelties in fall silks are now displayed on counters of retail stores, and some idea of their prices is obtained. One of most tasteful novelties is *natte* silk in loosely-matted tresses woven in basket checks. This is meant for overdresses to be used with velvet or plain gros grain, and cost $4 50 a yard. It comes in all the dark stylish shades for suits, such as myrtle green, prune, seal brown, slate blue, gray, navy blue and black. Moyen-age brocaded silks or single color, blue, green, or brown, are also shown for parts of suits. They measure twenty-four inches, and cost $3 50 a yard.

The winter gros grains are exceedingly soft and of medium fine reps. They are to be made up in connection with plain and figured velvets and with *natte* silks; hence merchants have imported them in shades to match the handsome novelties just described. At every large house the announcement is made that myrtle green, seal brown, and slate blue will be the leading colors. Prices range lower than those of last season. Dress silks begin as low as $1 50 a yard, in new colors as well as black, and increase to $5 or $6. For $3 and even less can be bought handsome gros grains for costumes. Trimming silks in all the rich dark shades are $1 35 a yard. Striped silks for parts of costumes, black with a colored stripe, can be bought for 75 cents a yard in qualities that formerly sold for $1.

Hard-woven black silks are highly commended by reliable merchants. They are spun and woven entirely by hand instead of by the power-loom. They are richly repped lustrous blue-black silks, very soft and finely finished; and as this softness and lustre are in the silk itself, they are not lost by usage. They are imported in four different grades, and sold for $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50 a yard. They are said to wear better than any other silks. Those at $3 are as rich and lustrous as many silks for $4 or $5 a yard.

ENGLISH PRINTS AND CAMBRICS.

English calicoes are in the plaid patterns so popular in wool stuffs. They come in blocks, cross-bars, and in bias plaids as well as in plain ones. Shaded brown plaids, black barred with violet, blue barred with black or with white, and black plaided with gold are the best patterns. These colors are also shown in irregular stripes. Price 28 cents. The soft-finished cambrics imitate twilled Cheviots, and have diagonal stripes and plaids. Blue brown, and gray are the prevailing colors. Navy blue grounds are barred with white in Greek key pattern. The slate blue are also pretty. These goods are a yard wide, and cost twenty-eight cents. They are being made up with side plaided basques, or else with loose basques. They have long round over-skirts plainly hemmed, or else bordered with a stripe of calico. The lower skirt may also be quite plain, but one gathered flounce does not detract from the neat style appropriate for such dresses.—[Harpers Bazar.

A MONKEY'S HOUSEKEEPING

A writer says; I was making cake one day, preparing for company, and the monkey followed me into the pantry and watched everything I did Unfortunately dinner was announced in the midst of my work, and I left it, making him go out, too, rather against his will. I knew him too well to trust him in the pantry alone. After dinner I returned to my cookery. He had got hold of my egg box, broken two or three dozen, smashing them into the flour barrel, with all the sugar within reach. These he was vigoriously beating into the flour, shells, and all, stopping now and then to take a taste, with a countenance as grave as a Judge's. In my dismay and grief I did not scold him; yet, to see my materials so used up, and we living in the country, and guests coming! He had the most satisfied air, as if he meant, "Look! the main operations of the party are now over." I had forgotten the broken pane of glass in the window.

FARM NOTES.

FALL PLOWING.

Fall plowing is a popular method of treating stubble fields, yet we have known old farmers to object to it, arguing that so much exposure of the soil to the sun and drying winds causes a large part of the fertility to escape therefrom. The saturated and dry condition of the soil being alternated rapidly from too much exposure to the heat of the sun and drying winds hastens the descomposition of the organic matter, or manures in the soil, and converts the vegetable mold into gases, the only form of nourishment fit for plant food, so rapidly and in such abundance that the soil is unable to contain it all. This surplus fertility passes into the atmosphere to remain until carried down again by rains to enrich other farms.

However true this argument may be, there are other claims in favor of fall plowing sufficiently valid to more than overbalance all the objects to it, if the work be properly done. There is much to be gained by early plowing, before the weed seeds have time to mature their germs of perpetual annoyance to the vigilant farmer. In this way both the perennial and annual varieties may be effectually eradicated. Fall plowing destroys the hiding places of noxious insects, which feed upon the growing crops, and puts the rubbish in shape to be converted into manure, which upon spring plowing remains in a raw state, to "fire" the crops, and causes no little damage during very dry seasons.

The ground also becomes thoroughly disintegrated and settled by the freezing process of winter, which puts it in a better condition to receive and promote the growth of spring crops than freshly plowed land. It especially admits of early sowing of small grain, without which a good yield is seldom produced. And to have the important work of plowing already done when the rush of work comes in a backward spring is no small desideratum. The dryer and lumpier the ground is when plowed the less liable is it to become run together and "baked" from heavy rains during fall and winter. Speaking of this puts us in mind to call attention to the importance of laying off the lands for plowing in such manner that the surface drainage will be most perfect, so that the fields will be relieved as far as possible of the surface water. Only he who observes all these rules can claim the title of "model farmer."—Western Rural.

SMALL FARMS.

Small farms make near neighbors; make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches, there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is filled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret, all the time. There is not so much fear of a drought of weather, of a frost, of small prices. There is not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read, to improve their minds. A small horse is soon curried—and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; aye, give us small farms for profit.—[Ex.

BLIND STAGGERS IN PIGS.

Prof. Law gives the following directions for the blind staggers in pigs. When the hogs are attacked, dash a bucketful of cold water over the body, throw purgative injections into the rectum, composed of six ounces of sulphate of soda, and one or two teaspoonsful of spirits of turpentine in ten ounces of water. Setons saturated with turpentine may be inserted under the skin behind the ears, or the back of the neck may be blistered by rubbing in the following mixture: Spirits of turpentine and liquid ammonia, one ounce each, powdered cantharides, two drachms.

SOME POINTS IN BUTTER MAKING.

It is time to skim when the fingers can be drawn through the top without having the cream close behind it. When cream will do this it is about ripe enough to churn. When cream foams in the churn it may be cured by warming. Cream should be churned as soon as taken from the milk. It should be stirred and allowed to ripen all alike. This will occur in twelve hours or so. But cream should not stand until whey is formed in the cream jar.—[Rural New Yorker.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DAUGHTER.

The cable announces the betrothal (which in Germany is a very serious and semi-matrimonial sort of ceremony) of the only daughter of Prince Bismarck, to a Prussian nobleman whose name shows him to belong to a family which is extensively represented in the court and civil service as well as in the army of Prussia. The Countess Marie von Bismarck was born in August of the great year of revolutions, 1848, while her father was earning his political spurs. She is reputed to be a lady of high spirit and of cultivated ability. She is the oldest child of the Chancellor, who has also two sons, Count Herbert, his heir, and Count William von Bismarck.

A SONG OF SEPTEMBER.

September strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color;
The world is brighter than before—
Why should our hearts be duller?

Sorrow and the scarlet leaf,
Sad thoughts and sunny weather,
Ah me! the glory and the grief
Agree not well together.

This is the parting season—this
The time when friends are flying,
And lovers now, with many a kiss
Their long farewells are sighing.

Why is earth so gaily drest?
This pomp that autumn beareth
A funeral seems, where every guest
A bridal garment weareth.

Each one of us, perchance may here,
On some blue morn hereafter,
Return to view the gaudy year,
But not with boyish laughter.

We shall then be wrinkled men,
Our brows with silver laden,
And then this glee may'st seek again,
But never more a maiden!

Nature, perhaps, forsees that spring
Will touch her teeming bosom,
And that a few brief months will bring
The bird, the bee, the blossom.

Ah! these forests do not know—
Or would less brightly wither—
The virgin that adorns them so
Will never more come hither.

—THOMAS W. PARSONS.

SAFETY IN BATHING.

Bathing should always be avoided under the following circumstances, namely: Within two hours after a meal, and when exausted by fatigue or any other cause; also when the body is cooling after perspiration,—the bath to be taken when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water; bathing in the open air should be avoided altogether if, after having been in the water a short time, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet. Vigorous and strong persons may bathe early in the morning, on an empty stomach, but young persons and those who are weak are safer in bathing three hours after a meal, the best time for such being two or three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation or other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

VARIETIES.

A. T. STEWART has made more money this season than any other business man. He no doubt is happy.

AN American girl won the gold medal at the recent examination at he College of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

PEOPLE act according to the position of their brains. If these lie in their heads they study; if in their stomachs they eat; if in their heels they dance.

WHEN the daughter of the French headsman was married the other day there was an immense crowd, not to see the bride, but to get a glimpse of her bloody old father.

A TENNESSEE girl, riding on the cars, crossed the aisle, kicked a young man up against the window and remarked: "I was brung up never to allow a yaller-eyed man to wink at me!"

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA continues to reside at Troutville, France, with her three daughters. They all ride out daily in a carriage drawn by two horses and surmounted by the French and Spanish flags waving side by side.

THE superintendent of a knife factory in New York has in his possession a pair of buffalo horns which weigh twenty-five pounds, are nearly twenty inches in circumference at the butt, and fifty-one inches in length.

THE Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the Emperor of Russia, who some years ago, owing to a secret marriage with a lady of the Court of the Empress, had incurred the displeasure of his father, has now been divorced from his wife.

MARK TWAIN, speaking of a new portable musquito netting, writes: "The day is coming when we shall sit under our nets in church and slumber peacefully, while the discomfited flies club together, and take it out of the minister."

THERE is a custom in Connecticut of decorating with flowers the grave of ex-Gov. Seymour every anniversary of his death. This custom was faithfully observed last Friday in Hartford, several other cities joining in the offerings.

IT is proposed to erect a monument to Sully, the artist, in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, application for the same having been made to the Park Commission, and if successful, the monument will be erected as a testimonial from the artists of the world.

A PEAR tree in Keene, N. H., is vouched for by family tradition as being more than one hundred years old. It was transplanted from Charlestown, Mass., has borne a crop of pears every year for ninety-three years, and is again this year heavily laden with fruit.

A CORRESPONDENT says of Pike's Peak: "The ascent has often been made by men on foot, but only four times by ladies. Two of the ladies of this party walked the entire distance from the opening of the canyon to the summit, one of them a lady who came here because of pulmonary disease."

THE tower of the court house in Greeneburg, Ind., is 140 feet high. Near the top, growing out of the joints of the stone work, is a maple tree eight feet high, with a trunk two and a half inces in diameter. The tree is supposed to have sprung from a seed dropped by a passing bird. It is a curiosity which attracts much attention.

FOR downright meanness, a resident of Waterford, Me., takes the lead. This person had a horse stolen from him recently, and offered a liberal reward for information leading to the recovery. The thief sold it to a poor man who, hearing of the original owner, restored his horse to him, and received the reward—twenty-five cents.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

John Neabel, charged with felonious assault and battery, was convicted of simple assault and battery. Frank Campbell prosecutor.

James Readman was convicted of receiving stolen goods. Wm. Cleary, prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of John Upperman, charged with felonious assault and battery by John C. Hughes.

Andrew Lew, charged with larceny, by Robert Young, was acquitted.

John Reilley and John Burke, charged with larceny, were convicted. Samuel Mitchell was the prosecutor.

John Day, having plead guilty to a charge of larceny, was sentenced six months to the Work House.

The information against Harry H. Horbach, for selling liquor on Sunday, was quashed, for the reason that the indictable offense was not properly set forth.

George Trax plead guilty to a charge of larceny of a watch, and was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Charles Wagoner was acquitted of a charge of false pretense and the costs put on the prosecutor, Huston Todd.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Gerst, bankrupt, Allegheny City. It appearing that the resolution of composition has been passed in the manner required by the act, it is ordered that the same be recorded and the statement of assets and debts accompanying the same be filed, and that the said resolutions be valid and binding on all the parties therein named to the full extent and for all the purposes therein mentioned, and that all the proceedings heretofore had in this case be confirmed absolutely.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

John McGowan, charged by Jno. W. Merriman with larceny, plead guilty.

W. P. Herriott, charged by Samuel Hardy with larceny, was convicted.

Chas. Collins, plead guilty to a charge o larceny, William Taylor prosecutor.

Patrick Moore was acquitted of two charges of larceny preferred by Michael C. O'Dwyer.

Wm. McElroy plead guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by Joseph Greiner and was sentenced four months to the Work House.

Frank Davis plead guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by W. A. Mackey, and was sentenced one year to the Work House.

A nolle pros was allowed in two cases of Thomas Conroy, indicted for receiving stolen goods, on oath of Felix J. Machalowsky and James Barr.

William Tilliken was acquitted of larceny by bailee, charged by Peter W. Burket.

James Williams was convicted of larceny, Louis Jonas prosecutor.

Frank Hinerman was acquitted of larceny charged by William Richards, Sr.

A nolle pros, was allowed in the case of Joseph E. Hill, charged by W. E. Ott, with larceny.

A nolle pros, was allowed in the case of Ann Jenkins, charged with larceny by A. J. Sias, and also in a cross suit of assault and battery against A. J. and Mary Sias.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Joseph Detzel, for assault and battery, was fined $20 and costs on each of two indictments.

W. P. Herriott, larceny, Work House for sixty days.

Jno. Patton, larceny, Work House for six months.

John McGowan and James Williams, larceny, sentenced to the Reform School.

Thos. W. Clevenger, larceny, Jail for six months.

James Redman, receiving stolen goods, Work House for six months.

Obadiah Wilks, larceny, thirty days to the Work House.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Davis; A. McGregor; Mariner et al; John Meenan; Jacob Kink; Willie Oyler (2); Sarah A. Myrs (2); Dennis O'Brien et al; John Campbell; James Coulton (2); John Oliver et al; M. V. B. Hazen; Wm. Sandham; Charles McCartney; Maggie McDonald; Thomas Welsh; James Bockard; William Bushman; Thomas Anderson; John Blair et al.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Collier.

The Western Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company was allowed to change its name to that of Central Bank.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Henry Jones to A. Patterson, W. W. Wright, Jos. A. Taylor and E. Jay Allen were appointed appraisers.

Subpœnas were awarded in the divorce cases of Jane Watkins vs. John Watkins, Kate Powers vs. Edward Powers, and Alex. Bannerman vs. Sarah Bannerman.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the matter of the application of the Independent Wesleyan Church for a charter, upon exceptions being filed, the Court appointed J. Tracey, Esq., Commissioner to take testimony and report.

Considerable other business was transacted, but none of public interest.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of M. J. O'Rourk, bankrupt, the time for a final meeting of creditors was fixed for October 2d.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. On petition for an injunction, and on motion of solicitors for debtor, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 20th inst., and in the meantime restraining Robert Osburn and Nathan Carrier, Jr., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

George W. Morris, bankrupt, city. The rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay Samuel M. Fulton certain rent due, was made absolute and the said assignee directed to pay Fulton $200 in full for one quarter's rent due.

William Smith & Sons, debtors. On petition of debtors for an injunction, an order was made for a hearing of the same on the 25th inst., and in the meantime restraining the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coke & Iron Company, and the officers and directors from selling forty shares of said company.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Beaver county. On petition of the assignee, an order was made allowing him to sell bankrupt's interest in certain real estate.

Joseph Schilling, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The petition of Phillip Raife, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, was presented, and an order made referring the same to Register Willard for examination and report.

John Morford, of Greene county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and the same was referred to Register Knox.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., vs. the freight and cargo of the steamer "Tom Rees." On motion of W. S. Jennings, Proctor, leave was granted Loomis & Collard to intervene for their claims.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

$50 *TO* $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 300 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul8d&15Wsm

CHAMPION OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT SCULLING CONTEST BETWEEN VAN MORRIS AND HENRY COULTER—MORRIS THE VICTOR—THE OARSMEN, THEIR BOATS, THEIR STYLE OF WORKING—FINE DISPLAY OF SKILL AND MUSCLE—DISPUTE ABOUT THE TIME.

[From The Daily Post of Monday.]

The sculling contest between Evan Morris and Henry Coulter for five hundred dollars a side and the championship of America took place on Saturday evening and resulted in a victory for Morris. The question of the championship was left open by the death of George Brown of Halifax. It was settled on Saturday by a magnificent display of science and muscle on the part of the bewailed sculler's vanquished competitor—Evan Morris. All honor to the glorious achievements of the deceased sculler who was never defeated by mortal man, but the display of aquatic skill and science by his defeated opponent yesterday would, in the opinion of many have wrested from him the well earned title which he held at the time of his death. Without speculation on this however, the race on Saturday certainly entitled Morris to het honor now that Brown is dead—till at least a more skillful and muscular opponent wrests it from him.

Our readers are already familiar with the arrangements for the race, and the manner in which it was brought about They have already been published in these columns and a repetition is unnecessary. A word further about

THE COURSE

would not be out of place. A finer course probably could not have been selected in this vicinity. While it was twelve miles distant from the city ample arrangements were made for transporting interested spectators to the water. There are two bends in the course, one at each terminus, but the whole can be seen from a position near the starting point, while at almost any point on the line at least two miles can be taken in at one view by the spectator who selects the Allegheny side. The banks are elevated considerably above the surface of the water, there are no obstructions upon the river's bosom to the scullers, and in short the most favorable conditions are experienced. In regard to the length of the course there is a dispute but the best informed are assured that it is a little longer than two miles, having been made so for the purpose of preventing a record for the champion that would frighten away future opponents.

At this place at least ten thousand people gathered on Saturday. Special trains were run on both the Allegheny Valley and West Penn railroads, and sixty cars jammed with living freight were conveyed thereto. In addition,to these large numbers of people proceeded to the course by carriage, while not a few flocked from the immediate vicinity. Along both shores, throughout the length of the course, were gathered little groups and big crowds of spectators, drawn thither by curiosity and by the desire to see what a championship boat race was like and to know their gain or loss financially. The crowds gathered early and as it was thought expedient to keep the men back till five o'clock—the limit of the time for the race—in the hope of smoother water, great impatience was manifested.

THE MEN AND THEIR BOATS.

At length Coulter appeared on the Allegheny shore a short distance below the starting point. He was dressed in bright blue trunks merely, the rest of his body being bare. He was in splendid condition and the muscles stood out on his brown body the admiration of all who beheld them. He had been trained down to 165 pounds, but at the time he entered his boat kicked the beam to 170 pounds. His boat was a cedar sheil, thirty-one feet long eleven inches wide and five and a half inches deep. The bottom was considerably flatter than the majority of sculls, and when the frail craft was put into the water, it rested so lightly that it seemed almost floating in the air. Coulter entered his boat and gracefully rowed to the starting point, his boat skimming the water so beautifully as to doubly assure his friends that victory was his and theirs. Morris then shot out from the shadow of the island to meet his opponent. He was similarly dressed, except that he wore a white handkerchief on his head. He entered his boat at 166 pounds weight, in splendid condition and presenting as fully a creditable physique as his opponent. His boat was of the same dimensions as Coulter's, was built by the same firm, and just as lightly skimmed the dark waters.

THE START.

Shortly after five o'clock the oarsmen ere in position and some skirmishing as had by the judges' boat containing William Jackson, referee; Wm. Coates judge for Morris; Mr. Logan, judge for Coulter, and one or two invited guests. Finally the officials were ready and the referee asked "Are you ready?" A moment of dead silence and suspense followed while each man counted "one, two, three" under his breath. The word "go" was given and Coulter led off. It was not a fair start and the men were called back. Another attempt was made and a splendid start was obtained. The men dipped their oars together and shot away like arrows. Lusty cheers arose from the thousand throats around and the valley resounded with the echo. Coulter showed a little to the front after the two first strokes, and pulling at the rate of forty-two strokes to the minute, gradually gained until one-half of the length of his boat was clear of the other. Morris was pulling at the rate of forty strokes to the minute, and was not to be shaken off. The excitement was intense and the hopes of Coulter's friends ascended. Morris pulled manfully however, and soon appeared at equal advantage to his opponent. Here their

DIFFERENT STYLES OF WORKING

was noticeable. In the use of the sliding seat, Coulter would start back from the moment his oars entered the water, and on recovering from the stroke sent his shoulders forward for a long reach. This latter movement gave a retarding impulse to the shell, which is much lighter than the man, and the sudden straightening of the back tended to bring the bow down into the water. Morris pulled with his back and at the close of the stroke used the sliding seat a few inches to lift his oars from the water. Recovering, he pulled himself back with his feet, his back remaining straight, and in so doing added to the forward motion by really pulling the boat to himself.

MORRIS TAKES THE LEAD.

The result is known. At the terminus of the first half mile Morris had gained the lead by more than a boat's length, and he kept constantly increasing the distance between them. Coulter had won the toss and when Morris shoved ahead he shot over towards the Pittsburgh shore into the former's water. Having now the choice of the course he bent to his work and at about the same stroke passed the first mile fully four lengths ahead, while Coulter had weakened and was rowing about twenty-eight strokes to the minute. Both men pulled bravely but the distance between the boats was maintained, and Morris' friends, strung along the shores, were correspondingly happy, while those of Coulter, assembled about his training quarters near the buoys, felt doleful. Some of the latter, however, gave him a cheer and as Morris in turning took a long sweep over towards the Pittsburgh shore the interval between himself and Coulter was considerably diminished when he straightened up for the return. He made a little spurt however and soon regained his lead. In the meantime Coulter kept bravely struggling on, and when about half a mile back from the buoy a crew of his friends rowed up by his side and offered words of encouragement. This caused him to pick up a little and by a fine spurt he lessened the distance two boat lengths. This position was maintained with but little variation till within a mile of the home line when by a magnificent spurt Morris again increased the distance between himself and competitor to four boat lengths, and in this position he returned home

THE VICTOR

amidst the deafening shouts of the multitudes. Coulter rowed in a few seconds after and approaching the stake boats freely acknowled him the better oarsman. Morris alighted from his boat to receive the congratulations of his friends, fresh and apparently with as much vigor as when he entered upon the race, while Coulter was very much fatigued. The difference in the condition of the men was remarkable, and was noted by all present.

DISPUTE ABOUT THE TIME.

There is a dispute about the time, but nearly everybody concedes that it was remarkable. The referee is understood to place it at thirty-seven minutes, while others who were provided with reliable timers place it at much less than that, some so low as 35:34. Others made it at 36:05 and still others at 36 26, which is probably the nearest to the correct time. This, when considered that the course is fully five miles is remarkably good time. The betting was lively with Morris as the favorite, while a great many bets were made on the time. Those who so bet of course will dispute the time given above, and the referee will be called upon to settle the question. It seems there was no time-keeper appointed and the matter will probably always be disputed, as some assert that the referee was too excited to note the exact moment the word "go" was given the second time.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THEIR STATUS THIRTY-SIX YEARS AGO—PROGRESS—INTERESTING LECTURE BY PROF. EATON.

Prof. L. H. Eaton, who has occupied the position of Principal of the Sixth Ward Schools for the past fifteen years, delivered an interesting and able lecture on the progress of the Pittsburgh Public Schools during the last thirty-six years, from which we take the following description of the schools as they existed at that time:

When I came to this city in 1839, its boundaries were of limited extent, embracing only five wards, and having a population of 10,000. What a contrast with the Pittsburgh of to-day, with its thirty six wards and a population of 150,000! The public schools of the city and State were then in their infancy, having been in operation about four years. Only two of the wards, the Third and Fourth, had erected school buildings.

The First ward school occupied a building on Ferry street, Mr. James Anderson being Principal. That building continued to be occupied until the present one was erected, which, though the first in this city of modern architecture, is an excellent structure, and, apart from its noisy location, indicates fully the wisdom of those who planned it.

The Second ward school first occupied a building on Water street that had previously been used as a carpet factory, standing on the site of the present Monongahela House. It afterwards removed to a building on Fourth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets. In 1839 the school removed to its new building on the corner of Ross street and Fourth avenue. The floors of this house were made of oak, and Benjamin Bakewell, Esq., a noble friend of popular education, said in reference to it, that they were building for posterity. The attendance of pupils soon became so large that the house was insufficient, and ten years later (1849) the present structure corner of Ross and Grant streets, was erected and occupied. It was copied from a Boston model, and in those days, was considered a fine specimen of school architecture. J. B. D. Meeds, Esq., was principal of this school from its commencement and continued at its head, honored and successful for more than thirty years.

The Third ward building was on the top of Grant's hill, then quite an eminence, and was located near the corner of Diamond street and Cherry alley. It consisted of three stories with cupola and bell. Mr. Isaac Whittier conducted the girl's department and Miss Washburn, now Mrs. C. B. M. Smith, the primary. The march of improvement has removed the school house and the principal part of the hill, the last remnant of the superfluous elevation having disappeared more than a year ago, to make room for the block on Diamond street. The present spacious structure on Grant street exhibits the intelligence and enterprise of the directors who were in office at the time of its construction.

The Fourth ward school occupied its own building on Irwin street (now Seventh) which consisted of three stories. Mr. Isaac Livingston was the principal. After its occupancy several years, the house was partially destroyed by fire; then it was deemed advisable to build elsewhere, and the present site on Penn avenue was secured, and an excellent building erected. At that time the spirit of rivalry in school building had begun to be developed, and has continued to the present time.

The Fifth Ward had at that time no central house, the schools being taught in two or three small buildings, one of which was in charge of Mr. Wilcox. At a later period larger buildings were secured, and at a still later period the large and commodious structure, known as the Ralston school building, was erected and occupied.

At the period named there were no mixed schools. Soon afterward the subject of the co-education of the sexes began to excite general discussion. Gradually, school after school adopted it, here and elsewhere; until now, the education of boys and girls in the same schools and in the same classes meets with universal approval.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

MEETING OF CREDITORS ON SATURDARY.

Pursuant to call, a meeting was held by the creditors of the Nation Trust Company at the Ralston school house on Saturday afternoon. One hundred and seventy of the 752 creditors were present in person or were represented by power of attorney. and Reister Harper presided.

The proposition of the stockholders was read by which the creditors allow the stockholders to pay in four equal annual payments, from June 15, 1875, without interest, fifty and one-tenth per cent. of the face of the indebtedness, amounting to $505,648 67.

A committee of five consisting of Messrs. Alex. Patterson, Allegheny, James P. Speer, Samuel S. Boggs, Isaiah S. Pachtel and John H. Kerr was apointed to examine the securities of the promissory notes to be delivered with the trustees, the stockholders agreeing to furnish satisfactory security.

W. B. Negley was then elected trustee, after which the resolutions heretofore published were present and the signatures of those present attached to them, which will be presented to court as soon as possible.

The meeting then adjourned.

OHIO NEWS.

THERE were sixty-nine deaths in Cleveland last week.

THE employees of the Columbus Bolt works have struck against a reduction of about fifteen per cent.

S. B. SWAIN, for many years station agent of the C. & P. R. R. at Ravenna station, died on Wednesday morning.

A MAN named G. H. Collins was stabbed in the breast in a saloon fracas, at Cleveland, on Monday morning, and is not expected to recover.

THE streets of Sankusky are being macadamized with a soft limestone, which makes excellent, solid and smooth pavements, and easily and cheaply kept in good repair.

QUITE a number of cases of small pox are reported in Mt. Vernon, A pest house has been established outside the city limits, and it is hoped the spreading of the disease may be arrested.

ON Thursday afternoon the house of Nicholas Hines, a farmer living two miles south of Bayard, was entered and robbed of $820 in money, a gold watch and other valuables. The theft is supposed to have been made by three tramps who had been seen skulking in the vicinity.

THE operatorsof the Globe Iron works at Springfield went out on a strike in consequence of a demand upon them for a 10 per cent. reduction on wages. It is thought however that the matter will be settled in a few days, and that the workmen will resume at the old wages.

ON last Monday a large number of farmers held a meeting in the Stark County Agricultural Society's room, for the purpose of taking action in the Hay fork humbug. All of them had purchased hay forks from some traveling peddlers, and paid for them; afterward some other party came along and claimed a royalty on each fork in their possession before they could be permitted to use them. The farmers agreed to fight the matter, and will refuse to pay another cent before the matter has been thoroughly investigated.—Canton Democrat.

THERE was a frightful accident in the northern part of Franklin county on Monday evening. A young man and three girls, two of the girls being daughters of 'Squire John A. Peters, of Pickaway county, were riding in a two horse carriage, the pole of which broke. The pole was indifferently repaired at Cheshire, and while the team was descending a hill near Central College broke a second time, the horses ran away and one of Peters' girls, about fifteen years old, was thrown out in front, her feet caught in the spring and axle and her clothes were torn off by the wheel. She was dragged for half a mile, her brains were beaten out by the horses' hoofs and her body was badly mangled. The occupants of the carriage were finally thrown out and the other Peters' girl was so badly hurt that she is not able to be out.

THE WAY HE GOT IT.

[Steubenville Gazette.]

"Money is so plenty in New York that it is worth from one to two per cent," is the cry that the Radical orators and newspapers have been howling through this campaign. Having heard this so often, a wealthy farmer of Harrison county, who was in need of ready money, sent to a New York broker for $5,000, on which he offered as security, a first mortgage on real estate worth at least $10,000, but the money was not forthcoming. Instead, he was informed that he could not be furnished five hundred dollars at that or any other rate, on mortgage security. Now, as in this part of the country, a good mortgage is considered gilt edged security, our farmer friend was considerably taken aback, and don't have as much faith in the cheap rates for money in New York as he once posessed.

The truth of the matter is that those rates are for call loans only, and must have bonds pledged as collateral, for them, and are paid only by the gold and stock gamblers. Mercantile paper in New York city is almost as high as it is here and it is much too high at all points in the country to enable a man doing a regular business, who borrows much, to make money.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

CENTAUR

"JEFFERSON, Mo, Nov. 10, 1873.

"MESSRS ROSE & CO.:—Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats everything I ever used.

A. J. MCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely relieved by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. sep4-3m

ORPHANS COURT SALE.

There will be exposed at public vendue on the premises of Wm. Thompson, deceased, the following described real estate, on

Thursday, September 23, 1875,

at 10 o'clock a. m. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court in No. September Term, 1875, granted August 28th, 1875.

1st. All that tract of, or piece of land situated in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, State of Penna, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at corner of land of S. J. Chamberlain, and Blaneh B. Rothhaar, thence along the line of S. J. Chamberlain North 84 degrees, West 34 and 82 100 perches to a white oak on line of Joseph Payne, thence along the line of Joseph Payne, North 12 degrees and 15 minutes, East 47 and 64 100 perches to pin, on line of Susan Payne, thence North 78 and 34 degrees, East 14 and 60 100 perches to a state post on the line of Susan Payne, thence South 10 and 14 degrees, East 49 and 50 100 perches, the place of beginning, containing five acres and one hundred and thirty perches.

2nd. All that certain other piece of land situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post at the corner of Blaneh B. Rothhaar, thence along the line of Wm. A. Payne, South and 47 100 degrees, East 54 and 10 100 perches to a stone, thence North 60 and 14 East 29 perches, thence South 48 and 34 100 degrees East 12 and 54 100 perches, thence South and 18 100 degrees, East 125 and 40 100 perches to Peter's Creek, thence South 83 and 22 100 degrees, West 24 and 45 1-0 perches, thence South 60 and 37 100 degrees, West 30 and 62 100 perches, thence South 47 and 22 100 degrees, West 18 perches to S. J. Chamberlain's line, North 23 and 1 degrees, East 124 and 70 100 perches to the line of Blanch B. Rothhaar, thence North 46 and 34 degrees, East 27 and 28 100 perches to post and near an iron wood, thence North 16 and 18 degrees, East 22 and 16 100 perches to a post on the line of land of Susan Payne, the place of beginning. Containing 72 acres and 4 perches more or less. On which is erected a

SMALL NEW FRAME HOUSE.

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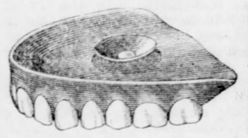

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TICKETS ONLY $2.

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OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern, that an application has been made to the Common Pleas Court No. 1, of Allegheny county, for a decree amending the charter of the "Bankville Mutual Building and Loan Association," and that said decree will be made unless cause be shown to the contrary within three weeks from the date of this notice.

JOSEPH S. HAYMAKER,
Solicitor for Applicant.

PITTSBURGH, September 9, 1875. sell 3W

LYCOMING COUNTY, S. S.

SEAL. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

We command you that you attach ERMAN B RENTZ, M. D., late of your county, by all and sigular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Williamsport, in and for the said county, on the twenty-third day of August A. D., 1875, there to answer PETER GRAY of a plea in assumpsit: and we also command you that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them, may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. James Gamble, President Judge of our said court, at Williamsport, the 18th day of August A. D., 1875.

H. H. BLAIR,
Prothonotary,
N. B. KIMBLE,
Deputy,
THOMAS MAHAFFEY,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wm'sport. au28-6tW

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ERIE.

Democratic State Convention

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Gubernatorial Nomination.

ELEVEN BALLOTS TAKEN.

Hon. C. L. Pershing the Nominee.

THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

The State Treasuryship.

Hon. V. E. Piolett Chosen on the Third Ballot.

The Ticket Gives General Satisfaction

The Ohio Platform Adopted.

Special to The Post.

SECOND DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

ERIE, September 9.—The members of the Convention had a delightful trip on the large and elegant steamer China, on Lake Erie, this morning, the invitation being extended by the Erie Board of Trade. The excursion returned at eleven o'clock A. M., and the members of the Convention immediately assembled in the Opera House and were called to order by President Wright, who announced that the Convention was ready for business.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Mr. Guthrie presented a resolution thanking the Erie Board of Trade for their courtesy in extending the invitation and their kind attention during the excursion on the Lake. Adopted unanimously.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS NOT YET READY TO REPORT.

The President—Is the Committee on Resolutions ready to report?

Mr. Speer said the Committee was not ready to report and moved to adjourn for one hour.

A delegate said the motion made last evening to proceed with the nomination for Governor was in order, and should be acted upon.

Mr. Hughes was in favor of adjourning until three o'clock. He stated that the Committee on Resolutions would then be ready to report.

Considerable discussion ensued, during which Mr. Speer filibustered, calling for the yeas and nays on several occasions and wasting the time of the Convention. His tactics irritated many members, who, in a large majority, adjourned the Convention until three P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at three o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the Committee's report as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burthened. The honest payment of our just debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected.

THE PRESENT DEPRESSION CHARGED TO THE RADICAL PARTY.

2d. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and Nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE CONDEMNED.

3d. That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country, and favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burdens of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed. We call upon our Federal and State Representatives to strive, by all proper means, to reduce them both to the very lowest practicable number and amount.

THE STATE TREASURY.

4th. That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the Sinking Fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO ITS CONDITION DEMANDED.

5th. That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representative to investigate the state of the same, and resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE NOMINEES.

6th. That the nominees of this Convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the Sinking Fund as required by law in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

7th. That the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payments has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threaten general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned and that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

FULL LEGAL TENDERS INSTEAD OF NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

8th. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing the legal tenders and giving the National banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without compensating advantage, and that all the National Bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and full legal tenders be issued in their place.

LEGAL TENDERS WANTED TO BE RECEIVABLE FOR ALL PUBLIC DUES.

9th. That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

FREE BANKING.

10th. The extinction of the present National Banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

RADICAL PARTY ARRAIGNED.

11th. That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money; for their corruption; for their peculation; for their contempt of Constitutional obligations; for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for their general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and all other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

DISCUSSION ON THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Souder of Lehigh offered an amendment to strike out sections eight, nine and ten with a proposition to insert other resolutions. These propositions received a storm of noes.

Mr. Hughes moved to lay the proposed amendments on the table and called for the previous question.

A vote was taken on the motion to lay the amendments on the table and adopted by 152 yeas to 89 nays.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

Another vote was then taken on the previous question and the resolutions as printed above.

The vote resulted in yeas, 158; nays 79.

THE RESULT RECEIVED WITH DEAFENING APPLAUSE.

The announcement of the adoption of the platform by so large a majority was received with thundering applause which lasted some minutes.

PROCEEDING WITH THE NOMINATIONS.

The Convention next proceeded to the nomination for Governor and the following gentlemen were nominated:

William Bigler, D. F. Fox, J. M. Morton, Jas. P. Barr, Henry B. Ross, Victor E. Piollett, Henry S. Mott, R. M. Gibson, J. V. Knox, W. P. Jenks, A. C. Noyes, A. H. Coffroth, Hugh M. North, G. H. Spang, C. L. Pershing, R. A. Monaghan, J. D. Stiles, L. B. Mitchell, S. S. Draher.

FIRST BALLOT.

Barr	48	Draher	5
Noyes	31	Stiles	5
Bigler	26	Mott	4
Fox	26	Gibson	4
North	20	Knox	3
Ross	18	Jenks	2
Morton	17	Coffroth	2
Pershing	13	Spang	2
Monaghan	13	Mitchell	1
Piolett	11		

SECOND BALLOT.

Barr	42	Morton	12
Noyes	34	Mott	6
Bigler	26	Stiles	6
Fox	26	Coffroth	5
Ross	20	Draher	5
Pershing	16	Jenks	5
Monaghan	14	Spang	2
North	14	Gibson	1
Piolett	13		

THIRD BALLOT.

Bigler	41	Stiles	7
Barr	40	Morton	7
Noyes	34	Gibson	6
Ross	26	Jenks	4
Fox	21	Mott	3
Piolett	19	Draher	3
Pershing	18	Coffroth	2
Monaghan	12		

After the announcement of the third ballot, the Convention adjourned until eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at half past eight o'clock. Before proceeding to the fourth ballot, the names of Messrs. Coffroth, Morton and Mott were withdrawn.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Bigler	45	Piolett	17
Barr	42	Draher	17
Noyes	32	Monaghan	13
Fox	29	Stiles	8
Ross	28	Gibson	2
Pershing	18	Jenks	3

OHIO CONGRATULATES.

Ohio thanks Pennsylvania. We send greeting from Ohio in the shape of fifty thousand Democratic majority in October.

[Signed.] JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman.

TO M. N. ALLEN, ESQ., Erie, Pa.

A delegate withdrew the name of Mr. Draher before proceeding to the fifth ballot.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Barr	52	Fox	24
Bigler	48	Piolett	23
Noyes	37	Monaghan	12
Ross	32	Stiles	6
Pershing	25	Jenks	1

Mr. Stiles' name was withdrawn before proceeding to the Sixth ballot.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Bigler	52	Fox	24
Barr	46	Piolett	11
Noyes	41	Monaghan	9
Ross	36	Jenks	6
Pershing	25		

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Bigler	53	Pershing	30
Barr	48	Jenks	10
Ross	45	Monaghan	9
Noyes	45	Piolett	8

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Bigler	55	Pershing	40
Ross	47	Monaghan	9
Barr	43	Piolett	8
Noyes	42	Jenks	3

NINTH BALLOT.

Bigler	55	Piolett	11
Ross	54	Monaghan	8
Pershing	42	Jenks	2
Noyes	41	Curtin	1
Barr	34		

TENTH BALLOT.

Ross	68	Barr	29
Bigler	54	Monaghan	7
Pershing	50	Piolett	7
Noyes	30	Jenks	2

When the result of the Tenth ballot had been announced, Bigler's name was withdrawn in favor of Pershing and the voting proceeded with the following result:

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Pershing	145	Monaghan	5
Ross	94	Piolett	1
Noyes	5		

PERSHING NOMINATED.

Pershing was declared the nominee for Governor amid wild enthusiasm, and on motion of Judge Ross, Pershing's nomination was made unanimous.

THE STATE TREASURYSHIP.

The following nominations for Treasurer were made: Hannibal K. Sloan, W. E. Dougherty, W. H. Playford, C. D. Heller, Wm. Abrams, James H. Ross, Henry M. Embreck, Martin Powell, Wm. Willis, Jas. N. Parson, Jeff. J. Young, A. M. Benton, Jas. S. Waream, Orange Noble, John Hancock and Hugh McGuire.

Sloan and Dougherty were withdrawn. When the result of the first ballot was announced, a motion was made to adjourn till Friday morning and which the Chair decided carried. This was not according to the rules and many delegates opposed the decision.

Mr. Wright immediately ordered another ballot when he discovered his mistake and order again reigned in the body of the Convention. The names of Victor E. Piolett and John Birmingham, Esq., of Allegheny, were on motion placed on the list of candidates.

A vote was taken with the result as given below. The names of Messrs. Hancock and Embrick were withdrawn.

The Convention proceeded to a third ballot, all the candidates being withdrawn except Noble, Piolett and Playford. Several delegates changed their votes before the result was announced.

HON. VICTOR E. PIOLETT NOMINATED.

Mr. Piolett was declared the nominee for State Treasurer and it was made unanimous.

The nominees and the President of the Convention were authorized to appoint a Chairman of the State Convention.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to President Wright.

Our report ceases here, 3 A. M. The appointment of a State Committee is the only business to be attended to, when the writer hurried to the telegraph office.

CONGRATULATORY.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Thanks for your good news. It will be a tower of strength to us in our great fight. It assures our success.

J. A. COCKRILL.

Following is the result of the first ballot for State Treasurer:

FIRST BALLOT.

Hancock	13	Ross	8
Noble	62	Embreck	5
Benton	8	Howell	13
Playford	32	McGuire	12
Sloan	5	Abrams	7

The second ballot resulted as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Playford	64	Abrams	5
Noble	62	Hancock	6
Piolett	64	Embreck	2
Piersoll	17	Howell	3
Ross	8		

Noble is President of the Keystone National Bank of this city, but his representative Allen stated to the Convention that Noble had been for years opposed to the National banking system.

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot was proceeded with amid much confusion and weak and ineffectual efforts of the chair to preserve order. It resulted in the dropping out of most of the weaker candidates.

PIOLETT NOMINATED.

Following is the result: Playford, 54, Noble, 47; Piolett, 124, a majority of all the votes cast.

Piolett was then declared the nominee of the Convention for State Treasurer.

After the usual closing business the Convention adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI.

End of the Troubles.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The Attorney General to-day telegraphed to Governor Ames, requesting information regarding the present condition of affairs in the reported disturbed portions of Mississippi. As soon as the necessary information is obtained the Attorney General will arrange for a conference with the Secretary of State, who is at present at his country seat on the Hudson river.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A telegram has just been received by the Attorney General from the sheriff of Hinds county, Mississippi, reporting that perfect peace prevails throughout that county; that the police officers are not prevented from executing legal process, and that good citizens will aid him in the discharge of his duties if needed. The Attorney General expresses the opinion that the difficulties are at an end.

ANOTHER VERSION.

MEMPHIS, September 10.—The following was received from Jackson, Miss., at eleven o'clock to-night: The following despatch explains the telegram sent from Edwards to-day to Attorney General Pierrepont.

JACKSON, September 10.

To Attorney General Pierrepont, Washington, D. C.

Did not send dispatch this morning. There is no protection for life to the colored people in my county. The telegram sent was presented to me by the Captain of a military orgonization. Therefore I was compelled to send it in safety to self and property. I could not do otherwise. I am free to confess that my knowledge and convictions are to the contrary.

W. H. HARNEY, Sheriff.

JACKSON, September 10.

To Attorney General Pierrepont:

For my personal safety, I desire the telegram sent by me kept private.

Respectfully,
W. H. HARNEY, Sheriff.

CITIZENS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES TO THE GOVERNOR TO PRESERVE ORDER IF NECESSARY.

JACKSON, September 10.—One hundred men of this city reported to the Governor this morning that they woule cheerfully go to any part of the State to preserve the peace and protect the rights of citizens whenever called upon; that they did not know that there was an insurrection in Hinds or any other county until they saw his nispatches to Washington; but that they were nevertheless ready to respond. It is understood that one hundred men of Lowndes county, have also reported by etter to the Governor to the same effect.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Attorney General telegraphed on the tenth in response to dispatch from Gov. Ames asking for Federal interference. The following:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, September 10

To Governor Ames.

United States forces have been put in readiness. No orders have yet been given for them to move and no proclamation issued. Every thing is ready. Is there such an insurrection against the State Government as cannot be put down by State military forces aided by all other powers of the State Government and the aid of the true citizens

[Signed,] Edward S. Pierrepont, Attorney General.

This was telegraphed early on the morning of 10th but no response was received from any source until yesterday when a telegram was received by the Attorney General from ex-Senator Pease, now Postmaster at Jackson, saying: The excitement has subsided. A civil force, composed of good citizans of all political parties and sufficient force to protect life and property, can be had in any county in the State. No effort has yet been made by the State authorities in this direction until all legal means had been exhausted. I am of the opinion that Federal interference is unwise, impolitic and will only tend to aggravate the evils. Senator Alcorn of Missis-ippi was present when this telegram was received by the Attorney General, and comfirmed its statements.

Attorney General on the 11th telegraphed again to Gov. Ames as follows: In my dispatch yesterday morning, in which I mentioned that troops were held in readiness and asked whether the situation of the insurrection was such against the State authorities that the State government and the aid of loyal citizens could not put it down. I have no reply to this. No response until between eleven and twelve o'clock last night when the Governor sent to the Attorney General a very long telegram giving an explanation that it was a question of race and he still thought there was a necessity for troops. The Attorney General has made a full report sending all the telegrams and communications by a special messenger to the President to-day and expects further suggestions from him.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., September 10.—Thus far nothing of consequence has been done by the Commission though a meeting is held every forenoon.

The following prominent Indian Chiefs are here: Sioux—Red Cloud, Red Dog, Little Wound, Man-That-Is-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Conquered Bear, Black Bear, Red Leaf, Pawnee Killer, White Cow Killer, Yellow Hair and No Water. Cheyennes—Roman Nose, Little Wolf, Turkey Leg and Calfskin Shirt. Arapahoes—Black Cool, Six Wings, Many a Bear, Sharp Nose and Bill Rowland. The Interpretor for the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes is here and says the matter of the treaty has been the subject of every day consultation among the Indians, and that while there is considerable difference among them, a decided majority is in favor of selling the Black Hills country. He says several under tribes of northern Indians will not be represented at the Council, and that trouble with these tribes and white people may result from the occupancy of the Black Hills country.

Later—Red Cloud is here but has not put in an appearance at the agency. It is said he is standing back on his dignity awaiting special instructions to the Commissioner. Spotted Tail, who is generally recognized as the sharpest and shrewdest of all the Indian Chiefs, was here on Saturday and appeared to be in excellent spirits. His agency is northeast from here, forty-five miles, and he has been endeavoring to have a council held near his camp. Red Cloud wishes it held here, and as the Commission can be furnished quarters at this point, strong efforts are being made by them to induce Indians to come here. To this end, Major Burke, Agent of Standing Rock Agency on the Missouri river, received instructions last night to bring in his Indians. He has gone out to-day with that purpose to his camps near Spotted Tail.

Indians from Cheyenne agency, of which Major Bingham is agent, will also be brought in, and these, with Indians belonging to Red Cloud agency will make a total of about fifteen thousand out of 25,000 expected to attend the council. Other small tribes have no choice as to the place of holding the council, and indications now are that Spotted Tail will be compelled to yield and that the council will be held in the immediate vicinity of this agency. Major Howard, of Spotted Tail agency, came in last night. Dr. Saville, agent of Red Cloud, who has been absent several weeks, is expected here daily. The Commission is desirous of closing up the business as soon as possible, and will do all in their power to bring about a treaty as soon as possible. There are quite a number of men here awaiting the close of the negotiations to go into the Black Hills, and will go whether they result in a treaty or not.

SESSION OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The Red Cloud Investigating Commission to-day heard a statement from Bishop Hare in relation to his knowledge of conducting business affairs. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith and Prof. Marsh were present. The Commission informed Commissioner Smith that they were ready to examine such witnesses as might be designated, but the Commissioner said that so far as witnesses on his side were concerned, he preferred to wait until Prof Marsh had concluded what he had to say. Secretary Delano, assistant Secretary Cowen, Commissioner Smith and Samuel Walker will appear before the Commission.

AFFAIRS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

OKMULGEE, CREEK NATION, I. T., September 10.—The general council of the Indian Territory, which has been in session since September 3d, adjourned today.

THE ADOPTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

of the government of the Indian Territory as contemplated in the treaties of 1866 was fully discussed. The draft of the Constitution prepared by the select committee in July last was interpreted to all the nations and tribes and referred to the next general council meeting in May 1876 for final action.

The Creek election on the 5th passed off very quietly. No disturbance of any kind occurred. The choice of the people results in the election of Locher Herjo, first chief; Ward Coachman, second chief. Members of the National Creek Council were also elected. Col. Sam Checoh, the retiring chief, a full blood, has held the office for two terms and won the respect of all the Creeks who are opposed to a third term. Marjo, the new chief, is also a full blood of fair education and understands the wants of the Indian people. Ward Coachman, second chief is a half breed, has a fair education. Both of these officers were members of the Creek National Council at the time of their election.

On the adjournment of the General Council, a number of Indians from the plains who were in attendance, were determined to visit the International Indian Agricultural Fair held at Muskogee, September 14 to 18th. There will be four of Wild Kechie tribe, three of Wild Wichitas, three Conie, three Wacas, twenty-six Comanches Towaconde's and other tribes; five Caddos and Aradarks from near Ft. Sill; five Osages; twenty-six Cheyenne and Arapahoes; also Ottawa's, Peoria's and Miami's to take part for the first time with their brethren of Cherokee, Choctaw Chickasaw and Seminoles.

THE RECENT LAKE STORM.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER EQUINOX

ALL ON BOARD, 22 PERSONS, PERISH.

Graphic Description of the Disaster.

CHICAGO, September 11.—The Post and Mail publishes the following account of a disaster that befell the propeller Equinox:

A most terrific disaster, arising from the great storm on Thursday night, comes to light this morning. The disaster involves the loss of the propeller Equinox with all on board. Twenty-two persons were on board, not one of whom is known to have escaped. The

ANGRY WATERS OF THE LAKE SWALLOWED THE GREAT VESSEL AT ONE GULP,

leaving no sign of where it had been a few minutes before. There were two passengers on board, the other nineteen being the captain and the crew. The name of the drowned captain was Dwight Scott, of Cleveland, who was formerly owner of the Ironsides, S. D. Caldwell and Governor Cushman, the last named having been blown up at Buffalo three years ago. The two passengers were Miss Minnie Scott, his daughter, aged nineteen, who was home on a vacation from a convent where she was being educated, and Miss Hattie Scott, aged seventeen, a grand-daughter who lived in Cleveland and was traveling for pleasure in the Equinox, who were also drowned. Captain Scott was about sixty years of age and has a son in business at Cleveland. The names of the crew are not yet known. The Equinox started from Saginaw, bound for Chicago, on Sunday evening last, laden with salt consigned to Mr. Stewart of the Exchange building. She was near Point Au Sable, about 180 miles from Chicago, when she went down

STATEMENT OF CAPT. LUSK.

The story of the disaster is told by Capt Lusk, of the schooner Emma E. Mayes, which arrived off the harbor at eight o'clock last night, and was brought in this morning. His schooner was being towed by the lost propeller up to within a few minutes before she went down. The storm struck the Lake with great force, but the two vessels plowed their way through without misfortune until two o'clock Friday morning. The crews of both vessels were ready for duty and were on the schooner constantly engaged about the sails and rigging.

THE FURY OF THE STORM WAS TERRIBLE,

and it seemed several times as though certain destruction awaited them. No signs, however, came from the Equinox that all was not right on board. Her speed was very much retarded, but she held to her course and steamed ahead.

THE NIGHT WAS PITCH DARK

and the water was running high. The storm created fearful din, making it almost impossible to hear anything, but orders were given by the waving of the hand. As the lightning flashed across the scene it gave the unfortunate marines an idea as to the look of things as to what was likely to happen at any minute. They had only a too forcible impression. They were off Point Au Sable, at about two o'clock Friday morning, when Capt. Lusk heard a voice from the propeller shouting "Cast off your line," which was immediately followed by the

SHRIEKS OF THE WOMEN.

For a few seconds all was still, the crew of the Mayes meanwhile loosening the line. The voices of the women from the propeller were again heard, and it sounded to those on board the Mayes as though they cried

"WE ARE DROWNING."

The line was already loosened and the connection between the two vessels severed. Suddenly, while Captain Lusk was peering through the darkness at the receding propeller, it appeared to tip, and almost before he could make a motion the immense craft went down, the

HISSING AND BUBBLING OF THE WATER

only telling of where she had been. It was so quiet that no one on board the schooner seemed to have an idea of the true state of the facts. For a moment it seemed as though it might be that the propeller had steamed away and was lost to sight in the storm, but the spectacle of the sinking steamer was too plainly impressed on his mind. There could be no mistake, the steamer had been swallowed up. There had been no warning, no sign that anything was wrong until the order came to cut loose, and from that instant all seemed to have been lost.

Capt. Lusk weathered the remainder of the night as best he could, and last evening arrived in the harbor considerably the wore for wear.

Capt. Edward Lusk, of the Emma E. Mayes, said to a reporter that he had known the propeller but a short time, but considered her seaworthy, or he would not have kept her in tow so long. She gave no sign of distress, in either whistling or showing lights. Capt. Lusk says: I had scarcely noticed the careening of the propeller when Capt. Woodworth shouted to me, "cut off your tow line." As soon as I had done this, I noticed she was sinking. I heard the women shout, "we're drowning," "we're drowning," and the propeller sank completely out of sight. It wasn't five minutes from the time the Captain told me to cast off before she disappeared beneath the waves. We could render no assistance, as a small boat could not live in such a sea, and to try to bring the schooner alongside would have been

CERTAIN DEATH TO ALL.

It was all I could do to weather the gale, and as it was, my foresail was badly split and my cargo was shifting some. She went down so quickly that there was no chance for any escape. The propeller must have opened her seams at once and been literally swallowed up by the great suction caused thereby. I have no doubt at all but what every one on board met with almost instant death. The vessel was an old one, and when once she sprung a leak, all of her seams probably opened right up. I don't believe the captain had any idea she was going down until he spoke

HIS LAST WORDS

"Cast off your tow line." There was plety of time to signal me if he had realized his danger, but a signal would have done no good, as I could not come along side as

THE WIND WAS BLOWING A PERFECT GALE

from the northward, and the sea was running so high as to make it impossible for anything but a clean sailor to weather it. The night was dark and I could hardly make out the propeller, but could see her as she swung over on her side and her other motions as soon as she went down. There was

NOTHING BUT COMPLETE DARKNESS

about her and the night was the most horrible I ever passed. I hope to God I will never have another such experience. I managed to get through with little damage to my craft though I was towed in by the tug Protection about nine o'clock last night.

THE VESSEL UNSEAWORTHY.

The Equinox was owned by the Grand Trunk and Sarnia line. The vessel is very old and rated very low in point of safety. In 1873, the company overhauled her and put work on her to the amount of $13,000 which was probably her worth at the time of the disaster. The insurance, if any, is not known.

THE LOST PROPELLER OVERLOADED.

Besides the large cargo of salt—nearly six thousand barrels, there was a deck load of lumber far more than she was capable of carrying. Her engineer had protested against the overloading, but was induced to go with the vessel in spite of his conviction that she was unsafe. The cargo is valued at $8,000 and insured in the Pacific Mutual Marine of New York for $7,000. There were, it is stated this evening either twenty-four or twenty-five persons on board and it is believed that not one could have been saved.

OTHER DISASTERS.

TWO SCHOONERS ASHORE.

The propeller Dean Richmond which arrived to-day, reports seeing two schooners ashore on the Manitous Friday night. Schooner G. D. Norris is ashore at Good Harbor near the Manitous and a tug has been sent out after her from here.

A SCHOONER DISABLED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 11.—The schooner Monitor of Erie from Marquette, with a load of iron ore and scrap iron for Cleveland, had her stearing gear disabled in the storm of Friday morning and was dismasted. She laid at anchor till this morning when she was brought into this port where she is leaking badly. None of the crew were hurt. No other disasters are reported.

ANOTHER SCHOONER DAMAGED.

CHICAGO, September 11.—The only life reported lost in the gales on Lake Michigan, at this point, is that of Captain Bain, of the schooner Onondago. That vessel, at a late hour last night, was in a critical condition, and it was feared she would go to pieces. Her captain was swept from the deck by a wave, and could not be recovered. The vessel is worth from $25,000 to $30,000, and has a large cargo of coal from Buffalo, consigned to this city by her owner, A. C. Taylor.

OIL CITY.

Imperial Oil Refinery Destroyed

OIL CITY, Pa., September 10.—At six o'clock this morning, the lightning struck one of the tanks belonging to the Imperial Oil Refining Company whose works are near this place. The tank contained about eight thousand barrels of crude petroleum which immediately ignited, and owing to a strong north wind prevailing at the time, the fire spread nearly over their entire works. Up to this hour, nine P. M., it is still burning.

The loss in oil, both crude and refined, of which there was nearly forty thousand barrels, and on the buildings and machinery and iron tankage will not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is no insurance.

The oil works were one of the most extensive and most perfect in this country, and will be almost entirely destroyed.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Washington County Home contains one hundred and sixty inmates.

MATTIE KELLER, a little girl of Mercersburg, aged eleven years, fell from a swing one day last week, and was instantly killed.

MR. WM. MCNAUL, an old and highly respected citizen of Curwensville, Clearfield county, died on Sunday last, in the 81st year of his age.

OUR fellow-townsman Samuel Hazlett, Esq., one day of last week dug an Early Rose potato that was one foot in length. Who can beat it?—Washington Review and Examiner.

AT Shamokin, on Sunday, a fight occurred between two men, and one of them, Graeber, felled his antagonist (name unknown) with a stone. The man was carried home fatally injured and died during the night.

A SON of Patrick Farrell, fifteen years old, was instantly killed at the Erie colliery near Jermyn, Luzerne county, on Saturday last. His head was literally crushed up between the bumpers of two colliding cars.

WE were shown a stalk of oats, last week, raised on the old George Smith farm, in Hempfield township, containing two hundred and forty-four grains, fully developed. This shows an unusually large yield.—Greensburg Argus.

THE Managers of the Brownsville Agricultural Association have reconsidered their determination to hold a fair this year, the late serious flood having damaged the roads approaching the grounds so as to render them wholly impassable in some places.

A three year old daughter of John C. Ash, residing near Elkton, pulled a heavy harrow over upon her last Wednesday and one of the teeth of the harrow penetrated the skull, causing a portion of the brain to come away. The child continues conscious and rational, and there is a prospect of her recovery.

WHILE Lester Mattern, of Farmersville, Montgomery county, was in the act of stepping into a carriage, the horses started, Mr. M's foot slipped from the hub of the wheel upon which he was standing, his leg passed between the spokes, and he was dragged in this manner for a considerable distance, and strange to say, had no bones broken.

RACHEL WHITE, a colored woman who resided in Coatesville, had been away from home at work, and when she returned home found her fire had nearly gone out. She took her coal oil can and poured some of the fluid upon the fire, which caused an explosion, and enwrapped her in one sheet of flame, from which she died in a few hours.

ON Saturday last George Sweigert, aged seventy years, residing in East Cocalico township, Lancaster County, entered his barnyard, where he was immediately set upon by a billigerent ram, whose attack was so fierce that before assistance could reach Mr. Sweigert he had sustained such serious internal injuries that he died soon afterwards.

E. K. SMITH'S large rolling mill in Conestoga township, Lancaster county, was burned on Monday and Sunday. The mill had not been in operaton for several years, and as the owners had a large quantity of wood cut they had it made into charcoal, and it is supposed that some of the coal put in on Saturday was still on fire and set fire to that already stored. The loss is estimated at $22,000.

JACOB LENTZ, one of our oldest citizens, died on Saturday at the residence of his son, Samuel Lentz, in the 85th year of his age. He was born in Montgomery county, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a United States pensioner. For the last half century he resided in Lancaster, and was, we believe, the last surviving stage-driver of the lines of stages owned by Henry Slaymaker, and which ran between Philadelphia and Lancaster and between Lancaster and Harrisburg, prior to the building of the railroad.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

ON Sunday morning, August 29th, six vagabonds, while wearing off a Saturday night's drunk, entered a frame shanty owned and occupied by Jesse Bushley, in Chester county, drove him off the premises, fired a revolver at him, and then set fire to his little dwelling, burning it, with the contents to the ground, and then fled. Warrants were placed in the hands of two constables who succeeded in capturing the whole party and took them before Esq. Smith, near Coatesville, who committed the scamps to West Chester jail to await their trial at the November Court. One of the number is considered a desperate character.

OHIO VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY.

Editors of The Post:

First—They oppose all efforts of the Government to restore the currency to the par value of coin.

Second—They advocate an indefinite increase of depreciated paper money.

Third—They demand the abolition of our National bank system, and favor a direct issue from the Treasury of a vast volume of Treasury notes, with no provisions for their redemption, the amount depending solely upon the will of Congress and the caprice of political parties.

The foregoing extract is taken from the Speech of Gen. James A. Garfield delivered at Warren, Ohio, on the 31st. of August 1875.

His first charge against the Ohio Democracy is that "they oppose all efforts of the Government to restore the currency to the par value of coin." This we deny. The Ohio Democracy only oppose the present mode by which the government seeks to bring up the greenback to par by enforcing specie payment on the 1st. January 1879, as provided by law of the United States.

The Democracy oppose this mode because they believe it will bring bankruptcy and ruin on the United States, such as was never seen in any commercial country. England was in January 1819 in a prosperous condition both financially and commercially when the moneyed aristocracy, that most heartless of all despotisms, determined to bring back that country to specie payment. In May 1819 the bill for that purpose passed the British Parliament and before the end of the year bankruptcy, poverty and destitution spread over the United Kingdom. Alison in his "History of Europe," second Series describes its effects as being in the highest degree prejudicial to to the best interests of the British Empire, and as finally producing great and lasting changes in the Government. The Ohio Democracy claims that the passage of the specie payment act by the Republicans last winter has increased and intensified the evils of the panic of 1873 by causing a loss of all confidence among the business men of the U. S. which has destroyed all hope of improvement in the finance of the country, until the law takes effect in 1879. General Garfield and the other hard money stumpers in Ohio claim that all the great economists and financiers favor their view of this question. This we deny, we say that Adam Smith the father of political Economy approved of a legal tender system in the Colony of Pennsylvania similar to the Greenback system of the United States.

That Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John C. Calhoun and even the great expounder of the Constitution Daniel Webster—as shown by Peter Cooper in his letter on the currency—all approved of and favored a system of government currency and declared it Constitutional and that Abraham Lincoln and all the great financiers of the Republican party in 1862 approved of and established a system of government legal tenders, and that nearly all the leading Republicans have since declared it to be the best system of currency in the world.

The Republicans now claim that it is necessary to bring down the currency of the United States to a specie standard in order to restore commercial activity and happiness to the Union. No sensible and honest man (unless a stump speaker) can doubt that to bring the currency to a specie basis, in the present state of the country will make money scarce and prices low, will raise the value of coin by lowering the value of all other commodities; yet Adam Smith says "high prices and plenty are prosperity, low prices and scarcity are misery."

If any man doubts the truth of these sayings of Adam Smith let him compare the condition of the laboring man under the "high prices and plenty" of the last years of the war, with his condition under the "low prices and scarcity" of last winter and he will doubt them no longer. Archibald Alison the great Historian of Europe from 1789 to 1850, describes the whole course of events which brought about the passage of the English specie payment act of 1819, he shows that it was consummated by the moneyed aristocracy with the intent to double their wealth by increasing the value of money and decreasing the value of everything else; that it was accomplished against the remonstrances of the Directors of the Bank of England, the great merchants of London and Bristol and the ablest practical financiers of that kingdom, and he also shows that the specie resumption act brought that ruin and destruction upon Great Britain which these bankers merchants and practical men had foretold, but in a much greater degree. History teaches lessons of wisdom drawn from the experience of others, and Alison clearly shows that a resumption of specie payment in England, under circumstances similar to ours at present, was not only a political blunder, but was a moral crime against the great body of the people, for the benefit of the holders of realized wealth, and of their paid retainers, in the forum, and of the press.

The Democracy are opposed to raising greenbacks to par with coin by a forced resumption, as proposed by the Republicans, because they consider it a great moral crime to plunder the poor by financial legerdemain for the benefit of the rich. They carefully appreciate that Republican honesty, which after violating the contracts in force at the passage of the greenback law, and neglecting during eleven years to redeem the greenback in specie, now seek amid panic and disaster to carry out a contract, as to the 5-20s being payable in specie, which was never made by the government.

The Democratic party of Ohio, are in favor of raising greenbacks to the specie standard as soon as the same can be done without injury to the trade and commerce of the United States without further contraction panic and bank

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS
OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 115 WOOD STREET

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 18 1875.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE—FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

HON. VICTOR E. PIOLETT, of Bradford County.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE

Will be held at Headquarters on Fifth avenue, near Wood street, on SATURDAY, September 18th at 10 o'clock A. M.

A full attendance of members is desired, as matters of importance will be presented for consideration.

By order of
JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
UZZIAH STUART, Sec'y. sel8-4td&3tW

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger ciculation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscribers $2.00 and in clubs of five or more $1.50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAVE you heard the news from Maine?

HAS that missing plank from the Lancaster platform against municipal extravagance been found yet? We fear that it is another Charley Ross case.

OUR local Ring Chairman has not yet found that lost resolution against municipal extravagance. There is a very general belief that he don't want to find it.

HON. FRANCIS HUGHES, of Schuylkill, is spoken of for Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He occupied that position in 1862 when the Democracy carried the State. His selection would be an omen of success.

To go bare-headed is said to promote the secretion of brain matter even more than does a fish diet.—Commercial.

Of course, our contemporary will apply his own remedy when it is not only so cheap and simple, but so imperatively necessary in his case.

THE laboring men in the mining regions of this State, are indiscriminately called murderers and Thugs by the Commercial. The Commercial is one of the personal organs of Hartranft. Workingmen should put the two facts together.

"POST, Pershing' Piolette and Patterson is the alliterative war cry of the Democracy."—Chronicle.

And pizen.—Commercial.

Well, yes, it will be rather "pizen" to the Ringters when honest officials taking them by the throat force them to disgorge.

REFORM! Reform! ! Reform!!! is the battle cry of the Democracy. Those who want corruption crushed in the Treasury and most departments of our State and National governments will vote for Pershing and Piolett the Democratic-Reform candidates.

UNDER WHICH KING?

The Republican voters of this county must be in doubt as to how they stand on the currency question, whether they are for or against contraction and forced resumption. There are five English daily papers in this city which support the ticket through thick and thin, and between them there is a most remarkable difference of opinion. Here is the hard money view by the Chronicle:

The greenback seed is sprouting. We will give it fourteen months to grow, but when the chill winds of November, '76, whistle over the harvest, it will wilt like Jonah's gourd. The plant may possibly propagate itself four seasons in succession, but by that time the cultivators will be exceedingly sick of the enterprise. They won't be able to find any sound fruit to reward them for their labor, even if they employ a ten thousand power magnifying glass.

The Dispatch also fulminates the following pronunciamento:

An attempt is being made to convey an impression that the Republican party of Pennsylvania stands committed to a repeal of the Resumption Act, and to inflation as well as the Democracy, so that in respect to the money question it is no matter which wins. This is false. The Republican party must stand on its State platform and by the action of its representatives in Congress, in the absence of any protest against it when a protest might have been made. . . . . So even the Republicans of Allegheny county must be taken as committed to the Lancaster deliverance—not to mention the Republicans of the State. This is the sense of platform-making if it be held to have any significance at all.

Here we have two of the journals declaring most emphatically against financial relief and in favor of forced resumption, which simply means a contraction of the present volume of currency. A studied attempt is made by them to take away from the people's wealth, by throwing discredit upon the greenback currency and augmenting the wealth of the bondholder by the policy of contraction. The Telegraph takes the other chute as follows:

THE POST is mistaken. We do not endorse the Democratic platform. Of course we approve that portion of the platform which the Democracy stole from the Republican platform—that the volume of the currency be regulated by the wants of trade.

The Gazette borrows this idea and says:

As we gave our views, very plainly and definitely, of the financial clauses of the Erie platform, we do not need to repeat, even to oblige THE POST. All that is good in it was borrowed from the Republican platform.

Both these papers absolutely endorse the Democratic platform on the financial issue, and both claim that it is taken from the Lancaster platform. But the two preceding deny this absolutely and claim that the Lancaster platform is in favor of hard money, contraction and speedy resumption. A comparison of the two platforms show the Chronicle and the Dispatch to be correct on the status of the Lancaster deliverance.

But the most remarkable convert to the theory of cheap money and plenty of it, is the Commerical. For months it has been howling itself hoarse about "rag money" "cabbage leaves," "rag babies" and such stuff, in connection with the Ohio campaign and there was no epithet that it did not bestow upon Allen and Cary for taking the part of the people against the bullionists, contractionists and bondholders. Now it sings this tune:

The Republican party, on the other hand, made the greenback and has faith in the power of the Government to issue it. If any party can be consistently trusted to stand by the greenback, and its legality, the Republican party surely is the one to be relied upon. It has no hostile record to overcome, no traditions of the past to war against; and it, and it alone, can consistently urge the right, the power and the duty of the Government to furnish a uniform, safe and abundant national currency. The Republican party of Pennsylvania and of Allegheny county stand committed to the policy of the currency "adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country," and it is infinitely more deserving of trust to give life to that policy than a party which has been battling it for half a century.

Where now is the Commercial's gibes at the "rag baby" and at "confederate cabbage leaves?" Why has it so suddenly ceased to hold up the dangers of a paper currency? And why does it claim that the Radical party alone can be trusted to give the people a greenback currency? The fact is the Radicals have found out their mistake and are trying to change front. In the meantime we should like to see the above contradictions among the organs reconciled.

"THE FINANCIAL ISSUE."

The Radical papers have suddenly become very fond of the expression "the financial issue is likely to be the principal issue of the campaign." It is indeed the principal issue of the campaign; and there can hardly be a more important issue presented to our citizens than the financial one; that is, the management of the finances of forty millions of people. This management, unfortunately, has been in the hands of the Republican party for fifteen years, and a more wretched bungle than they have made of it could not well be conceived.

Under honest and proper government, conducted in the interest of the people, and not for the mere benefit of money gamblers, the finances of our country, long ere this, should have been in a splendid condition; but the course of the Radical party, and especially of the Republican administration, has been such, that common sense and honesty and even common decency have been entirely discarded from their councils and their conduct. The personal system of government, pursued year after year, looking solely to the aggrandizement of certain favored individuals, and all the time working in the interest of the rich few, and against the interest of the vast majority, has made the Republican financial failure the laughing stock of the whole world; though it is no laughing matter to the taxpayers of the United States.

Yes, there is a financial issue before the voters of the United States, and it must be fairly and squarely met at the polls this fall; we think it will be, and Pennsylvania must speak to this issue in thunder tones by her votes, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. Too long has the good old Keystone State been driven on the downward financial road, by men who care not for her welfare or her honor; who, when the people goaded almost to desperation, groaned under Ring taxation and demanded a grain of honesty in the management of the State finances, were treated with contempt, and laughed to scorn, by these same men suddenly grown both rich and proud, through deliberate public thieving. And now, when they are at length fairly brought to bay, they set their organs to the tune of the "Financial issue is likely to be the principal issue of the campaign." This is all that the Radical Republican press has to say. This is their war cry. Only this and nothing more. We accept it. Let them inscribe it on their banner. Let all men see, and take off their hats, to it. They will have enough of it before the campaign is ended. There is no one subject which touches the people of Pennsylvania more nearly than this very question of the State and National finances. The money wrung from the hard-earned labor of citizens of all classes, instead of being honestly applied, has been used by base public servants for base personal purposes; and with this very money, belonging of right to the people, the Rings, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, have as they think, made themselves so strong as to be almost beyond the reach of the people. We are thankful, however, that it is only almost, and not quite.

Under this existing set of circumstances, it was important that the Democratic party should not swerve in the moment of trial from its honorable duty. Its duty was to nominate good and true men as candidates for the two important offices of Governor and State Treasurer; and this has been done by the Erie Convention, and well done. We have in Judge Pershing and Col. Piolett, gentlemen of ability and integrity worthy of the support of the Democratic party. What more need be said. In these dark days of Radical misrule, the first duty of all voters who are sincerely opposed to unfair legislation and quack financiering, to remove the men who have so long abused their trusts. They must be shorn of their power to public evil. The nomination of such men as Pershing and Piolett will rally the Democracy as one man, and encourage many liberal and independent voters who have been only waiting to see what manner of men we would put in nomination, to range themselves with the party of real reform. Instead of Republican tampering with finances, all that we, as Democrats, ask, and what the people really need, is that the subject shall be treated as if our people were blessed with some common sense—which we believe they are. Break down the money monopoly; expunge all unnecessary offices; curtail public salaries and perquisities within reasonable limits; compel the government to be at the seat of government where it should be, instead of being forever on the rampage at the people's cost. Let Pennsylvania in November roll up a majority of fifty thousand for Pershing and Piolett, and teach the Mackeys, and the Kembles, and the Camerons, that they are not yet the Masters, and can never be, when the people are once aroused, and awake to their true interests. Those Republican songsters who are now singing to the sweet tune of the "Financial Issue," will, before this campaign is closed, wish they had some other tune with less of a jingle in it. The people, as it happens, before they can get control of their own financial affairs, must first put the Radical rogues and robbers out of office. That is where the financial issue comes in; and that is what the people will do.

VARIEGATED VIEWS.

The views of the great quinquepertite of Radical organs in this city are rather diversified as to what the Lancaster platform demands financially, and what the Radical party proposes to do on the same subject. These views may thus be summed up:

DISPATCH—Contraction, resumption.
CHRONICLE—Contraction, resumption.
GAZETTE—Inflation, more money.
TELEGRAPH—Inflation, more money.
Commercial { Inflation, more money. / Contraction, resumption. / Serpents, mephitic odors. / Snakes, copperheads. / Dirty bummers, vile tramps. / Fishing Creek Confederates. / Villains of the deepest dye.

It will be observed that organ opinion is evenly divided, the Commercial holding a pair on the finances, and a straight flush on blackguardism.

WHAT does the Lancaster platform mean? The organs are about evenly divided, half claiming that it means inflation, the other half that it means contraction. There must be a great deal of ambiguity and obscurity about a platform that admits of such widely differently interpretations.

THE "oldest" insists that it is its right as well as its duty to heap personal abuse upon Judge Pershing. Let it proceed, by all means. It is only contributing to his majority.

CHEEK.

This is a little, but very expressive word, and of late years it has been so much used and abused by public men that its meaning is well understood. Of the cheeky men of the present day, the cheekiest of the cheeky, is the President of the United States; who, without waiting for the three presentations of the crown, has already assumed all the prerogatives of a monarch. Robinson Crusoe said, with some truth, "I'm monarch of all I survey." Grant goes farther, and claims to be not only monarch of all that has been surveyed, but of much that has not been. He sits in a cottage, by the sea side—the second Washington, enthroned in the pockets of his countrymen; smoking his Havana, and gazing across the briny deep; thinking, doubtless, of the bad time coming, when that $50,000 per annum will suddenly stop—about a year and a half hence, and when those fat perquites which he and his friends Babcock and Shepherd have been looking after shall also cease, forever. Cheek, is precisely the capital of the President. If he makes a blunder, which he invariably does when they let him loose, he cooly covers it with his impurturable countenance, and smokes his cigars calmly on the United States cottage porch. Nothing short of a bomb-shell would ever move him away from his perennial lounge by the sea, surrounded on three sides, by his boon companions. "Nero fiddled while Rome was burning," at least such is the legend. Grant smokes while the nation's business at Washington, once the seat of Government, is postponed to suit his personal pleasure. Long Branch, by the individual fiat of Ulysses the First, has become his seat of government; and there he sits and dispenses his personal favors to this or that faithful henchman. State conventions have no terrors for this cheeky man. He hears thunders of condemnation of his personal Administration with perfect apathy, and still puffs his everlasting cigar, the smoke thereof curling gracefully around that United States cheek. "The whole broad continent is ours." So it was, Ulysses S. Grant, a year or two ago; but that sceptre has departed. Where, now, is your two-thirds majority of Radicals in the lower House of Congress? Where, now, is your three-fourths of all the Governors and State Legislatures? "Gone where the woodbine twineth." Where now is your bully Sheridan, and his Louisiana bayonets? Married. Where is your beloved Morton, and your darling Butler, and your smil ing Colfax? Doomed men. Where is your Third Term? Where is your favorite for the Presidential races Ah, still gazing o'er the sea—looking toward the French Capital, when Washburne turns a responsive eye upon the Presidency, across the sea. Grant or Washburne. "Take me, or give me Washburne." A President condemned by the people in a manner that no other President ever was condemned has the cheek to first try to thrust himself upon them for a Third Term. Failing utterly in that, he still has the cheek to designate the man who is to be voted for in his stead. So let it be. Give us Grant's nominee for the Presidency. We want him.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Gazette speaking of the Maine election, says:

The election of Maine resulted in a Republican majority, that was quite satisfactory in view of the limited vote cast. The Democracy, aiming at the moral results, succeeded in drawing out a larger vote, than is usual with them, while the Republicans had put forth no real effort till the last fortnight of the canvass. As it was, the State was carried by over 5,000 majority,—a very satisfactory result, all things considered.

This is drawing consolation from a very limited source. There was not a "limited vote" cast, but present indications show that the vote was heavier this year than in 1872, when Grant had 32,834 in a vote of 90,509, This year the vote will reach probably 130,000 in round numbers, with a Radical majority that will possibly not exceed 2,500, a Radical loss of 30,000 in three years, and nearly 9,000 since last year.

The Gazette's claim that the Radical candidate for Governor has "over 5,000 majority," is not borne out by the returns received up to this writing. The majority is so small that is is equivalent to a defeat, and is so regarded by all sensible politicians. The fact is, the State has been revolutionized. Last year the Democrats did not have a single Senator out of 30. This year they have 15 if not a majority, while there have been large gains in the House. The Democrats will probably have 70 out of 151 members the House. Senator Morill's successor is to be elected, and it looks as though the Legislature would stand thus:

	Senate	House	Joint Ballot.
Dem.	15	70	85
Rad.	15	81	96

Radical majority on joint ballot 11

Full returns will probably vary this table somewhat, but at present it does not look as though the Radicals were going to have a very reliable majority on joint ballot. Such a change in the Radical State of Maine, on a vote of 120,000 or 130,000 is nothing short of a revolution, and is really a Democratic victory.

There is every reason why the Democratic and Reform tickets in Ohio and Pennsylvania will gain more largely than it did in Maine. The Democrats are entirely pleased with the the result in Maine, and we are glad to find the Radicals in the same frame of mind. It shows that they are prepared to accept the inevitable.

THE REASON WHY.

The N. Y. Tribune explains the rise in gold.

The increased scarcity of gold is mainly the result of our transactions in merchandise and securities with foreign nations. For a year past the rates of exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, and the other financial centers of Europe have been almost constantly against the United States. The official reports of the foreign commerce of our country show a net exportation of $71,237,925 in specie in the year ended June 30, 1875, against $38,175,499 in the year ended June 30, 1874, an increase of $33, 062,426. Do not the broad facts we have stated go for toward justifying the advance which has already been established in the gold premium?

We thought it was altogether on account of the Ohio platform.

IT was Horace Greeley who had the courage, the judgment and the magnanimous foresight to invite the late Gen. Breckinridge home from exile. The following is his letter, sent to Gen. Breckinridge through Judge Shea, of New York:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, April 8, 1867.

MY FRIEND:—Since nearly all the military chiefs of the South in our late struggle—Generals Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Longstreet, &c.—have stoutly advised their people to accept the situation unreservedly, and organize their respective States in accordance with the dictates of Congress, it seems to me a pity that the presence and counsel of General Breckinridge are wanting. We need them not in the South proper, but in his own Kentucky, where a most unfortunate attempt to perpetuate class distinctions, which have no longer any national justification or solid basis, threaten to perpetuate a feud and a struggle, which can do no good and must work great mischief. I wish, therefore, that you would communicate to General Breckinridge my assurance that his presence in this country (which is still his country) is needed, and will not, I think, provoke any exhibition of ill will.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The Herald of Tuesday publishes the letter for the first time. Some years ago it was said that Mr. Greeley had invited Gen. Breckinridge to return to this country. This story was never contradicted, although an attempt was made at the time to throw doubt upon it by the political friends of Mr. Greeley. Since the death of General Breckinridge the true facts attending his return to America have come to light, and as both parties have departed it seems due to history that they should be given to the world. A friend of Gen. Breckinridge at Lexington, Kentucky, furnished the letter for publication.

THE vile personal assaults that have been made by a large portion of the Radical press, and especially the personal organs of the Mackey-Cameron-Errett Ring, upon Messrs. Pershing and Piolett, will not injure but help these gentlemen's chances to an election. A member of the Radical County Committee, who is in a position to know, assures us that Russell Errett's personal abuse has already turned over 1,000 working men in Allegheny county alone to the support of Pershing and Piolett, and the Democratic-Reform ticket. Speaking of this style of warfare upon the Democratic candidates, the Republican Pittsburgh Dispatch says:

This is the most foolish idea possible. The public generally regard it as they would a street engagement between a couple of full-lunged fish-women. For the reputation of the community abroad, if for no other reason, give us something better in the way of political polemics. Let it not be supposed that Pittsburghers are of so low a grade of intelligence and of such eccentric taste, as to be satisfied with organic journalism of the type we have had occasion to notice to-day.

THE Democracy have found the finances in a miserable condition, and propose to help matters by a judicious treatment of the case. To do this the paper currency must be gradually brought up to the par standard of gold by encouraging and stimulating industry, and aiding the people to earn something more than a bare subsistance. Contraction and forced resumption would make it impossible for the laborer to save anything, and would entail hopeless bankruptcy. The gold basis is the ultimate aim of the Democracy, but they do not believe in the Radical idea of trying to reach it through forced resumption and consequent bankruptcy.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Hite's Station saying that he is twenty-one years of age November 2nd, the day of the election, and wants to know whether he is entitled to a vote. He is. The courts in Ohio have decided that a man is of age on the day previous to his twenty-first birthday and the Pennsylvania courts will no doubt hold the same, even if they have not done so already. A man is twenty-one years and one day old on his twenty-first birthday.

MORTON will have a hard time riding the Radical financial horse here in Pittsburgh. He is a double-header and is inclined to run in both directions. Half the organs say he is for hard money and forced resumption and the other half say he is for expansion and paper money. Morton's legs are not very good at the best and we fear that this peculiar and skittish animal will floor him.

THE Radical leaders having prostrated all the industries of the country, debauched the public service and and corrupted every department of the government, now claim that they alone are to be trusted to reform existing abuses. If a man should despoil you of your prosperity and rights, would you naturally turn to him for protection and assistance?

COL. MCCLURE of the Times sent the following despatch to Erie, which hit the nail on the head the first time.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—. . . . If the Democrats have sense they will nominate Pershing. His action of yesterday would make him invincible.
MCCLURE."

Judge Pershing was not afraid to take Democratic officials by the throat like Tilden of New York.

MR. ERRETT explains that it costs more per capita for Senators than members of the House, because the Senate Chamber is as large as the Hall of the House. Rather funny, that! Had there only been five Senators then, their contingent expenses would have been $1,000 each. Mr. Errett must give a better explanation, if he expects anybody to accept it.

WE direct attention to the extract found in another column, from the Philadelphia Times in Col. McClure's best vein. It portrays the situation in trumpet tones and will ring through the State like the cry of fire at midnight. Records of candidates go for nothing in the campaign. The people are in motion and the impetus is simply irresistable.

MR. GEORGE MORRISON, of Moon township, gave this office a pleasant call yesterday. He has been a subscriber to THE POST for sixty-four years. He was born and raised in Allegheny county and has always been a Democrat. Although approaching four score years, he possesses fair physical health, and his mental faculties are clear and unimpaired.

THE attempt of certain Ring men to blame the Democratic members of the Legislature with being responsible for the payment of the liquor license fund to the State, instead of to the county, will not amount to anything, when it is remembered that the Republicans controlled the Senate and the Republican Governor made the bill a law.

WHO was guilty of that enormous lie that Andrew Johnson had $350,000 of a life insurance? He had not a penny.—Commercial

It was some Radical office-holder or Radical stump orator, of course. No ordinary liar would have possessed the requisite imagination.

MINOR NOTES.

EX-SENATOR SCHURZ is expected to arrive in New York this week.

THE proposition to call a Constitutional election in California was defeated at the recent election.

EX-GOVERNOR LETCHER, of Virginia, has been nominated for the next House of Delegates in that State.

JEFFERSON DAVIS recently informed a reporter of the St. Louis Republican that during his whole life he had never delivered a written speech.

PERSHING will be to Pennsylvania what Tilden is to New York. He will receive the support of good men of all parties.—Balt. Gazette.

THE platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy has a true ring, and is good enough for the National Convention next May.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE Savannah News says that there is no truth in the statement that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has accepted the position of commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. The General is at the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

IT appears rather subversive of the notion of a majority rule that Governor Ames, of Mississippi, in a State where the last census showed that the blacks outnumbered the whites by 61,305, has found it necessary to ask for Federal aid.

THE net ordinary expenditures of Grant's administrations, amounting in 1870 to $164,421,000, were increased in 1874 to $194,118,000. There's retrenchment for you. Meantime, his salary was raised from $25,000 per year to $50,000.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FIELD of Michigan has presented the city of Detroit with 40 acres of land to be used for a public park. The city has accepted the gift, together with the condition that it spend not less than $3,000 a year in maintaining and improving it.

IT is found that George W. Bardwell, of South Deerfield, Mass., who died on the 4th instant, has been guilty for years of grave forgeries. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1873, and a man long prominent in the church and the community.

THE Mississippi whites seem to prefer negroes to white carpet-bagger. Not long ago a young white man was arrested for disorderly conduct at Greenwood, and given his choice to be tried by a black native Justice or by a white appointee of Ames. He selected the former.

JUDGE PEIRREPONT has been a sore disappointment to the bloody-shirt shakers. They feel like exclaiming with the Philadelphia Times: "Peirrepont may be a better lawyer than Williams, but he can't run an outrage mill. And here are elections coming off, and no troops. It is too bad."

JEFFERSON DAVIS, JR., son of the ex-Confederate President, accompanies his father on his Western tour. He is twenty-one years old, has lived the greater part of his life in Europe, and will upon his return from Colorado, settle down in Memphis in the cotton business.

IN Providence, recently, a man who was under examination on the charge of being a common drunkard asserted that his strange actions on a certain occasion were not owing to intoxicating liquors, as alleged, but to "the concern of mind arising from trying to negotiate a mortgage on his property to get money to pay his bills and taxes."

SENATOR ALCORN has a very poor opinion of Governor Ames, of Mississippi, and regards that State as in a very tumultuous condition. They do seem to lack honest and strong government there, which is easily explained in the fact that the Radicals have held the power for nine years, and things has gone from bad to worse.

BRANDT, the Deputy State Treasurer of Iowa, who was tried and convicted in one of the lower courts of that State for taking $40,000 of the State funds, has found refuge behind the statute books of a higher tribunal. The Supreme Court of the State, to which he appealed, has released him on the ground of a defective indictment, and Brandt now goes permanently free under the statute of limitations.

THE Erie correspondence of the Chicago Tribune says: Mr. Piolette is the leader of the Grange movement in this State and will poll a good vote with the country people, and is as strong a candidate as could have been put up. The nomination of Pershing for Governor is conceded by all to be a victory for the Reform party in this State, and as such will undoubtedly draw well.

EXPENSES of maintaining the government of Pennsylvania.

1846, Governor Shunk (Dem.)	$216,632.22
1849, Governor Johnson (Whig)	237,105.33
1853, Governor Bigler (Dem.)	253,160 39
1856, Gov Pollock (Know-Nothing)	317,969.11
1859, Governor Packer (Dem.)	408,097.40
1862, Governor Curtin (Rep.)	449,028.87
1868, Governor Geary (Rep.)	845,539 89
1874, Gov. Hartranft Rep.)	1,096,15363

THAT blackguard Sam Bard, now editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) State Journal, has the following double leaded advice for the eleven Republicans who confront eighty-nine Democrats in the State Constitutional Convention:

"Be vigilant and watchful, for a great national struggle is at at hand. The eyes of the entire Republican party of the nation are upon you. Do your duty though the devil stand at the door with a forty-five pounder and a torch from hell with which to set it off."

THE Philadelphia Inquirer (Republican) says: "It is doubtful if it be worth while for Mr. Welsh or other honorable gentlemen to waste powder further on these buzzards of the Indian Bureau. They were brought down long ago by a decent public opinion, and anything additional proved against them cannot render them more obnoxious than they already are in the estimation of their countrymen. All that is demanded now is that in dishonor they shall be compelled to vacate the places their maladministration has disgraced."

ALLUDING to the work of the Erie Convention the Baltimore Gazette says:

"Their election will be the deathblow to the ring, whose corruption has earned for Pennsylvania invidious distinction as the 'Rotten Commonwealth.' The people of Pennsylvania have showed their might in the adoption of their new Constitution, which has put some check to the stream of corruption. They now have an opportunity to complete the work, by sustaining the nominations of their representatives at Erie. And they will do it. . . . . If we have had any misgivings as to the result in Ohio, yesterday's work of the Pennsylvania Democrats has given us an assurance of victory which nothing but defeat itself can shake."

THE Cincinnati Commercial, which has been trying hard to swallow the Republican ticket in Ohio, for the fancied reason that the party is sounder than the Democracy on the money question, is getting discouraged. It finds shuffling Radicalism does not mean hard money by a long way, and adds: "A further danger is that the Republican leaders are too cowardly to make a square fight on the great issue. The talk that the President is a hard-money man is a delusion. He has very crude theories about the finances, has repeatedly and suddenly changed his views, and may do so again, and with Morton, Oglesby, Ferry, Logan and the rest, the uncertainty of the position of the Republican party is to be taken into consideration."

THE Jackson Democratic Club of Washington at a recent meeting, besides engaging in some natural rejoicing over the result of the California election, paid attention to a praiseworthy movement for municipal reform. It received a report from a "committee on publication" of the delinquent tax list of the city, from which it appeared that, while in St. Louis delinquent taxes on 13,968 pieces of property had been advertised for $1,396, 80, and in Chicago taxes on 294,440 pieces of property had been advertised for $40,000, the Washington National Republican had charged $96,000 for advertising the taxes on only 13,636 pieces. The committee also reported that they had ascertained that the Republican charges were more than three times as much as the work could have been done for by other establishments in the city. The club adopted a resolution strongly denouncing the whole tranaction.

THE MISSISSIPPI "INSURRECTION."

[From the New York Herald of Saturday.]

It looks a little as though Governor Ames had been firing a hole through his own hat. He calls for United States troops, on the ground that he is not able to maintain the peace of the State. It is, unfortunately for him, an old trick of his, and it looks a little as though he had now tried it once too often, for the Attorney-General is going to find out whether there is an insurrection and whether the Governor has really made an effort to preserve the peace, if there is one, before he advises the President to put Federal troops under his orders.

The whole affair shows clearly the vicious consequences of the policy of Federal interference in the local police of the States. It demoralizes the local authorities and encourages lawlessness; governors, sheriffs and other peace officers shirk their duty and fling it upon Federal troops, and naturally, in such a state of things, demagogues use their power to command Federal troops, not only to put down disorders, but to create and prolong them.

Governor Ames is not fit to have the control of Federal troops while he is the civil ruler of Mississippi. He has shown on previous occasions that he is capable of misusing this power very grossly and dangerously. While he can command the troops at his pleasure he controls the negro vote, which is by this show of his power, misled to believe him the representative of the will of the Northern people. If the President refuses to interfere now he will do much to restore and maintain order in Mississippi, for he will cripple Ames.

A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN'S OPINION ON THE ERIE PLAT FORM.

A recent interview with Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, one of the very best men in the Republican party and a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention, elicited the following reply from that gentleman:

"I shall vote for Governor Hartranft, but I fully approve of the financial plank of the Erie platform, and so do the people of my section regardless of party, and I believe that the people of Pennsylvania also approve it. I believe that the business interests of the country can regulate the volume of its currency, under wise laws, better than can any three hundred national legislators, who will ever expose our currency, and with it our business, to uncertainty."

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE CONTEST

Under the above caption the Philadelphia Times very ably discusses the currency question. The ringing paragraphs which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers, deserve the attention of all men, whether they be in favor or opposed to the Erie plank on the finances. They are as follows:

The world moves, and things must be taken as they are. It is idle to curse inflation and at the same time defend the unnatural causes which have given it birth. A drowning man will take a logical way of escape if it is presented to him. He will take a life-preserver, a canoe, a raft, a pole, a rope, but if nothing else offers he will seize a splintered mast or a stray iceberg—anything that promises life and land. He will not stop to discuss the science of navigation, or the theory of the gulf streams, or the circles of ocean cyclones, however important such things are to the world. He will consider the one question of escape from his misfortune, and will accept whatever offers immediate deliverance. It is just so with the industrial classes of Pennsylvania to-day. They have neither labor nor bread. The hum of their mills and the rude music of their forges and factories have died out; the farmers, the manufacturer, the operator, the merchant have no labor to offer them, and they go home from day to day to renew the hopeless battle with want. They remember that a few years ago there was inflation good wages, prosperity and plenty, and they do not stop to read "Carey's Political Economy," or President Grant's veto messages, or Senator Jones's eloquent tributes to bullion currency. They want money because they believe that it will start the the mills and factories and mines, quicken all the arteris of commerce and trade, and give them labor and food and raiment. Commerce in its centres will plunge its conservatism to the front and the nightmare of the Commune will make sad unrest in the counting-houses. Bankers and money-changers will recoil from this bold assault upon their trade and rally to resent it; but all such will be appalled as they note the listless ear of industry when the appeal is made to it. In 1872 when capital was aroused the threatened election of Greeley, industry cordially responded to its call. Both were prosperous then, and change was just what neither wanted. Now both are prostrated, but capital can live and wait—labor starves and cannot wait. Taxes are oppressive, officials have high salaries and plunder with impunity, and debauched leaders defy every bent of honest public opinion. Thus, under the rule of Grant and of Cameron and of the Pilgrim dynasty, the deadly poisons of corruption and misrule have distempered the political atmosphere, and now the muttering thunders of the people bid all to prepare for the tempest.

The campaign starts like a fire in a dry stubblefield. It may be quenched and the tide turned back into the feeblest ebb, but it is improbable. At first blush it looks like destruction, for it will sweep the field, as it now promises, and the only question is whether the barns and fences can be saved. Unless stayed by some now unexpected hand, it will defy all ordinary political efforts to arrest it in its course, and many who tremble at it as its flames kiss each other over the rotten political stubble, will rejoice that, wayward as it may be, it will leave none of the serpents and vermin alive. It will be a deliverance from a nest of political mousing owls whose destruction will justly even the sweep of the flames or the hurricane. Inflation is the patient panacea of the chronic sufferers of all parties. It has the support of both Democratic and Republican organs in one-third of the State, and Republican conventions in counties like Allegheny have pronounced it good. It is not simply a specific—it is a universal remedy for all our political ills, and they are innumerable. The whole catalogue of diseases known in materia medica has its conterpart in the list of political epidemics. We have epizooty and hay fever and bronchitis and mumps and measles and small-pox and fevers and jaundice and cholera, and inflation cures them all. It balloons the starving and idle into a clear and pure atmosphere, and proposes to carry them over the yawning gulf and bankruptcy, and land them safely on the other shore. When the balloon will collapse, is the conundrum that Cameron and the Pilgrims are trying to guess. They have nothing to prick it with, for they have neither honesty in their administration nor hard money in their platform, and it is likely to sail through November, and distance Hartranft. If it can escape the barricade made of the church steeples of Ohio by the trembling politicians there then it will bound clear over November, and it will require an affidavit to prove that anybody was running against Pershing.

TRUE AS SPOKEN.

THE RICH AND POOR MAN'S DOLLAR.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Commercial quotes daily at the head of its editorial column for the benefit of the workingmen the gold value of the workingman's dollar, thus:

THE GREENBACK DOLLAR

At the close of business yesterday was worth

87¼ CENTS

OR 12¼ CENTS LESS THAN A GOLD DOLLAR.

We now submit the value of the bondholder's dollar, as quoted from Wall street, New York, daily:

THE BONDHOLDER'S DOLLAR

At the close of business yesterday was worth

$1 22⅞,

Or 35¼ cents more than the people's dollar, and this by laws of a Republican Congress legislating in favor of the Money Power, and the Commercial says it is right. Query: Why should the rich man's dollar be worth more that that of the poor man?

SERENADE TO JUDGE PERSHING.

On Saturday evening the citizens of Pottsville headed by a cornet band proceeded to the residence of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and tendered to him a complimentary serenade in honor of his nomination. It was entirely a citizens' movement, and was not in any way a party or political affair. The Judge appeared on the balcony and made a short address which was rapturously applauded. He said:

My Fellow Citizens: In this visit of congratulation I recognize the fact that there is no political significance. The Convention which assembled this week at Erie saw proper to present my name to the people of the State as a candidate for Governor. As fellow-townsmen, you have come to my home on this mountain side to say that you are pleased that this high honor has been conferred upon me. I accept this offering of your personal regard in the spirit in which it is given, and in return say to you that I am greatly gratified to be its recipient at your hands. To be Governor of Pennsylvania, a State which includes in its boundaries nearly four millions of people, and whose mining, manufacturing and commercial interests, vast as they now are, are year by year growing in magnitude, might well fill the measure of the ambition of any of her citizens. To the many friends who have thought me worthy to occupy so distinguished a position, and who, hailing from different sections of the State, labored so earnestly and unselfishly for my nomination, are due my warmest thanks. But especially have the people of Pottsville, and the county of Schuylkill imposed upon me a weight of obligation which cannot be discharged by any mere expressions of gratitude or thanks. When I came among you as a resident I was cordially received, and since that time have been, on all occasions, most generously encouraged and supported. Should the opportunity present itself hereafter, my acts, I trust, will demonstrate my appreciation of your kindness. [Judge P. here paid a compliment to Jones' band, which accompanied the procession of citizens.] I will detain you but little longer in this cool atmosphere. I cannot promise now that I will certainly attend the next inauguration of a Governor at Harrisburg. Should the voters of the State command me to take part on that occasion, I will be happy to see as many of you, my fellow citizens, in the line of the procession as can find it convenient to attend. I again thank you for this large demonstration. I trust the ties which now bind us to each other in mutual personal regard will never be broken.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. PERSHING.

[From Col. M'Clure's Times.]

The nomination of Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor by the Erie Convention, was a most fortunate deliverance for that somewhat discordant and apparently endangered body. It was not exactly in the bills of those who make up bills for such occasions, but it was in the deliberate convictions of many of the most unselfish leaders, and it leavened the whole body in the fullness of time, and presented the one man who, of all others, was most suited to the peculiar necessities of the occasion. Had any ordinarily good man been made the candidate he would have been opposed by an ordinarily good man in Governor Hartranft, and there would have been nothing to attract conservative men from their ancient party moorings. Had the favorite of faction succeeded the candidate would have started handicapped and come out whipped. But by the nomination of Judge Pershing the high demands of the tens of thousands of people who mean to vote for positive honesty instead of party have been fairly met, and political discipline will be powerless to confine step to the support of those whose chief desire is Democratic partisan success. He towers far above and beyond any such narrow plane. In the Legislature his voice and his vote were for his country, and not for party, in the times of national trial, and the clamor of party was disregarded as he was called to the bench in Schuylkill, where he has shed the richest lustre upon the administration of impartial and fearless justice. In all his public trusts he has been not only blameless, but the tolerance of wrong has not stained his skirts, and in his private life he has given an illustrious example of purity and usefulness. As Governor of Pennsylvania he would not only be above the reach of the venal or selfish, but he would employ the whole moral and lawful authority of his high position to drag the deformities of prostituted power before the light of day, and make the wrong-doer flee from his presence to reap the shame and punishment he merits. It is a nomination that appeals, and searchingly appeals, to the integrity of the people of the Commonwealth, and there must be even more than the average multiplication of Democratic blunders, if he shall not be wanted at Harrisburg about next inauguration day.

MEANS NOTHING

WHAT THE HERALD SEES IN THE DECLARATIONS OF THE RADICAL CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

[N Y. Herald of Saturday.]

Here we have the most independent Convention, in a certain sense, that has assembled in New York since General Grant has been President. It gave Mr. Curtis a latitute of rhetoric which would have been hissed three years ago. It even spoke on the third term. But in all the essentials of political manhood its platform is of no more value than the sighing of the winds. There is nothing upon which the members can really rally. It presents no one sentiment to animate the country. It is commonplace and feeble. It says there shall be no military in the Southern States "except for the purposes clearly defined in the constitution;" that there shall be honesty in office; that bad men should not be chosen to the Legislature; that canal thieves should be punished; that it will reduce the taxes in New York to five million dollars; that "further inflation" would be a calamity; that taxation should be made equal; that the free school is "the bulwark of the American Republic." All this means nothing. It has been said a thousand times by every thieving, gabbling politician. When the Convention came to the vital point, the third term, it spoke with bated breath. Instead of declaring that the office of the President as it now stands, and as it has been strengthened by the constitutional violations since the war, is incompatible with republican institutions and that, therefore, it should be limited, first by amending the constitution to make the President ineligible to re-election, second by limiting his patronage, we have a cold, meaningless compliment to the President and a half-whispered hope that he will not run for the third term. Not one word on civil service, nothing on the financial question except a platitude, nothing on the Indian frauds, no allusion to the back pay or the salary business of the last Congress, a quiet ignoring of every misdeed of the administration.

AND PENNSYLVANIA TOO?

We have the proud satisfaction of announcing this morning that the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, assembled at Erie, yesterday reaffirmed the financial plank of the Ohio Democratic platform. This indorsement, coming from the earnest Democrats of the Keystone State, will carry encouragement into every nook and corner of Ohio. It will strengthen the hearts and stay up the hands of those who are fighting the battles of the people here. Last year Pennsylvania was virtually given over to the Money Power. This year the Democratic party—the party of the people—takes up the refrain, and the opposition to contraction, National Bank robbery and class legislation gathers mighty force. The movement will be irresistible. When the great Democratic party of the second State of the Union proclaims revolt against the Money Power it means something. It means that the men who toil and who pay taxes have discovered their oppressors, and have also discovered a remedy. The peaceful revolution commenced here in Ohio has now been fairly inaugurated. It will not end until the grand object is attained. The Democratic ticket will sweep Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority in November. Before that time Ohio, strengthened and sustained by this declaration of yesterday, will have sent greeting with 30,000 majority for Allen. Standing shoulder to shoulder with the gallant Democracy of the Keystone State, we extend our hearty congratulation.—Cin. Enquirer.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Lewistown Sentinel is to be issued daily during the continuance of the Mifflin county fair.

THE Chester edge tool works have resumed operations, after a suspension of eight months.

THE veterans of the war of 1812 in Meadville and vicinity, held a second reunion on Friday last.

THE Indiana Messenger says: The Homer, Cherrytree and Susquehanna railroad is to be sold by the sheriff.

MR. BENJAMIN YOST, milkman, of Pottstown, Montgomery county, has a calf several days old which weighs 117 pounds.

ON Wednesday of last week 30,000 words were telegraphed from Erie, and on Thursday 50,000. Including Monday and Tuesday, the aggregate will reach 100,000.

THE laborers employed in the Clarion water works, struck for an advance of twenty cents on Monday. A new set of hands were put to work a few days afterwards, at the old wages $125 per day.

ONE day last week a fourteen year old son of John Sairs, of Rochester, fell thirty feet from a butternut tree and alighting upon rocks broke his leg and right forearm, the bone of which protruded two inches through the skin.

MR. WM. LOVE, of Clarion township, Clarion county, was thrown from a buggy during a runaway on Monday night of last week, and sustained injuries that caused his death on Thursday. He was highly respected in that community.

JOHN GRANDER, cupola tender at March & Brownback's foundry, Limerick Station, near Pottstown, had his right arm caught in the machinery on Tuesday morning, and horribly bruised and mangled. The flesh was torn from the bones and hung down in shreds.

THE number of miles of railroad in Berks county, not including double tracks and sidings, at the present day is 153, while the number of miles of projected railway is 135, making a total number of 290 miles of railroad in the county upon the completion of all the roads and branches now in contemplation.

SOME time ago a cow belonging to Mr. John Bully, of Cogan Valley, Lycoming county, strayed away and failed to return. For several days search was made for the animal, and after the lapse of a week she was found in the woods dead, with her tail twisted around a small sappling. It is supposed that in brushing away the flies her tail became knotted around the tree, and in her efforts to get free she had walked around the sappling, thus tying herself more securely. She had starved to death.

NEW YORK.

The Case of Beecher vs. Moulton—The Former Willing to Drop the Suit but the Latter Not.

NEW YORK, September 14.—District Attorney Britton, of Brooklyn, addressed a letter to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Francis D. Moulton suggesting that public interests would be best served by entering a nolle prosequi in the case of Henry Ward Beecher against Francis D. Moulton for libel. Mr. Beecher in reply concurs in this disposition of the case suggested by the District Attorney.

Mr. Moulton says he cannot acquiesce in the action proposed and concludes his letter as follows: I am indicted of libel in charging the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with criminal intercourse with a female member of his congregation. The charge is true. He knows it to be true, and whatever imperfections of man's tribunals, the Supreme Ruler will some day reveal the truth and vindicate the right. For speaking the truth and nothing but the truth, and that too under a challenge and in defence of my own character and the character of her whose good name is dearer to me than life itself, I have been arraigned as a criminal, compelled like a felon to plead with uplifted hand, subjected to the ignominy of bonds against an escape from justice, loaded with obloquy by the public press, frowned upon and avoided by society, and now after the indictment against me has served its purpose by discrediting in advance a witness of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's guilt, and it is apparent to you as it is to the world that I am innocent and must be acquitted, at this moment and under these trying circumstances I am requested to acquiesce in a nolle prosequi and to suffer my accuser to escape the penalty of his perjured prosecutions; never sir, never. I demand a trial and shall be ready on any reasonable notice to make good my defence.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The following is a letter from Henry Ward Beecher to the District Attorney of Brooklyn in relation to the libel suit against Francis D. Moulton:

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
August 30, 1875.

To Winchester Britton, Esq:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, commending to my attention certain considerations which incline you to relinquish the criminal suits against Mr. Moulton and Tilton, was duly received and considered. I think that the views which you present are sound and wise. It would seem to be desirable that no suit should be carried on in which neither individuals nor society can hope for benefit. Should you, in your further discretion, enter *nolle prosequi* I believe all right-thinking citizens will regard your action with approbation, when made aware of the reasons. Sincerely yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Great Improvements Contemplated.

NEW YORK, September 15.—President Jewett of the Erie railway to-day received by cable from bond and shareholders in England a proposition to issue fifty per cent more common stock, one new share for every two now existing, by which means, supposing the price of twenty-five dollars to be obtained, an amount of ten millions cash will be secured. If this arrangement can be effected, it is proposed to narrow the gauge line including the purchase of a large amount of new locomotive stock the gauge of which cannot be altered, to complete the steel railing of the main line, to open up coal lines, to complete the double track on the main line, improve sidings, stations, &c., alter gradients and curves to such an extent as will be attended with economical advantages and add to the rolling stock. The total amount to be expended in these improvements to be $18,000,000, the whole to be expended over the next two years, during which period new shares would be paid up by half yearly instalments. The capital of the company would then consist of $71,000,000 of bonds and preferences, and $117,000,000 of ordinary shares. The prior interest charge at 7 per cent. would be $5,000,000 and rentals at most $1,000,000, total $6,000,000, with the line finished and equipped as proposed. Working expenses would be brought down to sixty per cent. and traffic within three years from now would be at least $24,000,000 per annum, affording a net revenue of $9,600,000 per annum meeting all bond and preference liabilities and leaving three per cent. for ordinary shares.

MAINE.

Result of the State Election.

Radicals get the State by a Reduced Majority of Fifty Per Cent.

PORTLAND, September 13.—Portland gives Connor, Rep., 2,436; Roberts, Dem., 2,551—a Democratic majority of 115 against last year's Republican majority of 163.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

The following places give Democratic majorities: Cape Elizabeth, 130; Deering, 60—a gain of 51; Bangor gives Roberts a Democratic majority of 123; in 1870, Roberts carried the city by over 600; Eastport gives Connor, 267; Roberts, 133; Belfast gives Roberts, 503, and Connor, 501—a Democratic gain of 210 from last year; Bridgeton gives Connor, 362; Roberts, 298; Augusta gives Connor, 943; Roberts, 778; Republicans carry Saco by 171 majority for Connor; South Berwick gives Roberts a majority of 37; Biddeford was carried by the Democrats by 197 maj.

RADICAL LOSSES.

Twenty towns give Connor, Rep., 5,029; Roberts; Dem., 4,060; in 1874, these towns gave 4,536 Republican votes and 3 178 Democratic—a Republican majority of 969 against 1,360 the same time last year, a Republicen loss of 391.

REPUBLICANS LOSE 50 PER CENT. IN FORTY TOWNS.

Forty towns give Connor, Rep., 12,470; Roberts, 11,381; last year the same towns gave a Republican vote of 10,961 and a Democratic vote of 8,766, showing 1,089 Republican majority in 1875, against 2,195 in 1874, or a loss of 50 per cent.

10:30 P. M.—Sixty towns give Connor, Rep., 15,102; Roberts, 13,730; last year the Republican vote was 13,357, and the Democratic vote 10,385.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

In Waldo county, 16 out of 26 towns give Connor, 2,065; Roberts, 2,016—a gain for the Democrats of 484. Franklin county returns about 250 Republican majority.

One hundred towns give Connor, 21,620; Roberts, 19,138; last year the Republican vote was 18,772; Democratic, 14,228—a Republican majority this year of 2,482 against 4,544 last year.

Seventeen towns in York county give Connor 115 majority against a Republican majority last year of 737—a loss of 622. Connor has probably carried the county by 150 majority against 745 last year.

One hundred and twenty towns give Connor 26,643; Roberts 24,140, agast 23,042 Republican and 17,897 Democratic last year.

Seventeen out of 28 towns in Kennebec county give Connor, 4,404; Roberts, 2,960. Hancock county is very close, probably Democratic by about 50 majority.

140 towns give Connor 28,670; Roberts, 26,198, against 25,254 Republican and 16,689 Democratic last year, being a Republican majority of 2,472 against 5,565 last year. This indicates that the total majority which was 10,000 last year will be this year not above 5,000. There is but one Congressman to be elected, namely, in the fourth district to fill the place of Hersey deceased. It is impossible as yet to give the result of the vote. It must be very close. Republicans probably carried eleven counties and Democrats five, which will fairly represent the Senate, being a Democratic gain as the Senate stood last year 28 Republicans to 3 Democrats. In the House, Republicans do not seem to have lost.

AUGUSTA, September 14.—Returns received at the Kennebec Journal office, mostly official, from 264 towns, give Connor, 48,038; Roberts, 41,541; Connor's majority 3,494. The same towns last year gave Dingley 40,997; Roberts, 31,474; Dingley's majority, 9,433. There are yet 229 towns and plantations to be heard from.

The court officers are all Democrats.

The Democrats have elected thirteen and perhaps fifteen Senators.

In the Fourth Congressional district General Plaisted's friends claim from 800 to 1,000 majority for him and returns will doubtless elect him by these figures.

Twenty-three towns in Cumberland county give a Democratic vote of 7,267; Republican, 6,886; making the Democratic majority 381. Three towns to hear from gave 900 Democratic majority last year, so that their majority this year will not fall short of 500 against 300 Republican majority last year. The Democrats have all four Senators against 1 last year. The Representatives are probably 12 Democrats, 6 Republicans and 2 ties against 12 Democrats and 8 Republicans last year.

Republican majorities by counties will be about as follows: Androscoggin, 589; Aroostook, 43; Franklin, 519; Hancock, 47; Kennebec, 1,217; Lincoln, 115; Oxford, 283; Penobscot, 236; Piscataquis, 270; Sagadahoc, 380; Somerset, 348; Washington, 97; York, 1,232.

Democratic majorities—Cumberland, 381; Knox, 479; Waldo, 53; Kennebec county except two small towns gives Connor, 5,630; Roberts, 4,410.

AUGUSTA, September 15.—Returns from 371 towns give Connor, Rep., 53,297; Roberts, Dem., 47,713; Connor's majority, 4,584. The same towns last year gave Dingley 48,020; Tilcomb, Dem., 37,818; Dingley's majority, 10,202. One hundred and twenty-two towns and plantations are yet to be heard from. The Republicans elected 20 and the Democrats 11 Senators.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

Another Version of the Difficulties

MENPHIS, Tenn., September 13.—A gentleman who has arrived from Charleston, Miss., this evening, gives the following account of troubles in Tallohatchie county last Thursday. Two negroes, who, it is claimed live in Arkansas, registered as voters in Frierson's store and warrants for their arrest were issued and given to a constable who took a posse with him. As they approached the place where the negroes were staying, the latter saw them and fled. They were pursued into Coohama county and two of the posse Evans and Buford, it is claimed, fired at the negroes as they ran. The negroes in the vicinity of Trenton, hearing of the affair, armed to the number of seventy-five and proceeded to Frierson's store and demanded that Evans and Buford should be given up to them, behaving in the meantime in a riotous manner.

County Treasurer Stewart, who is also deputy sheriff, assured them if they would return home, he would arrest Evans and Buford which he did not do, and on Saturday, it was ascertained that a large body of armed negroes had gathered at Trenton, and the whites living near Frierson sent to Treasurer Stewart Jerry Robinson to try and induce them to disperse, but they found them very violent and threatening to have both Robinson and Stewart. They returned in haste, notified the citizens that the negroes were swearing vengeance against them. Calls were then made on Oakland, Charleston and Grenad for assistance and men have gone from those points.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ANXIOUS TO LEARN THE TRUE CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Attorney General Pierrepont this morning telegraghed the Attorney at Jackson, Mississippi, to inform him without delay, of the present condition of affairs in that part of the State. He also telegraped Governor Ames that he had forwarded to the President at Long Branch all the telegrams in regard to the troubles, and is now awaiting the further action of the President.

It is probable the President will return to Washington to-morrow or next day, when a cabinet meeting will be held to consider the Mississippi troubles.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The Attorney General was visited to-day by a delegation representing the Republican voters of Mississippi, and consisting of U. S. Senator Bruce, G. M. Buchanan, Sheriff of Marshal county; A. R. Howe, ex-member of Congress; James Hill, Secretary of State; A. Warner, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and John B. Raymond, Editor of the Mississippi Pilot. The delegation called to explain the situation of affairs in their State and asserted that owing to White League organizations which are very general throughout Mississippi, Republican voters are not able at all times to exercise political rights. Although the Republican party, which is composed of the entire colored element, with compartively few white men, is largely in excess in point of numbers, yet owing to the lack of organization they are ever at the mercy of hostile organization of their opponents, who, by force of arms and riotous demonstrations generally refuse to allow Republican voters to assemble at political meetings to register at proper places of registration, or to vote upon election days.

Upon the subject of disturbances at the present time, the delegation was united in the admission that none existed. Their political meeting had been broken up and there was, they asserted, no reason for any further disturbance. What they represented was that there was always danger of serious difficulties unless the State government, which is utterly unable to give them protection, shall have the assistance of the general government. In fact, the State government could not be carried on without the aid of the United States. The delegation expressed the opinion that a recent and unpublished letter from the Attorney General to Gov. Ames referring entirely to these troubles and the inability of the State government to prevent them, would, if published, have a favorable effect. Upon the advice of the Attorney General the delegation will return to Mississippi and confer further with the Governor and ascertain what they can do in their own support. A report of the result of this conference is expected and may probably be made the subject for consideration at an early Cabinet meeting.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Red Cloud Investigation.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Professor Marsh was to-day before the Red Cloud Commission and was questioned at length. He said he judged from his experience with the Indian Bureau that the Commissioner was unwilling to receive information respecting the loose management of affairs at the Red Cloud Agency. He said that the Commissioner might believe what was told him about mismanagement, but the information was unkindly received. He was much more apt to be indignant with the person who brought the information than with the person against whom the fraud was alleged.

HEAVY FRAUDS IN FILLING CONTRACTS.

Relative to Bosler, he says that he stands outside and buys the successful bidder, Bosler being on the ground and having capital and all other appliances for filling contracts.

Q.—How is the Government defrauded as you charge if Bosler does fill orders, furnish beef and complies with the contract?

A.—If a man obtains a contract at a large price and can sublet it at a lower price the difference between the two is the loss to the Government.

In answer to the charge that Bosler is notorious for frauds in former contracts, Prof. Marsh referred to Kemble and Alberts report to the Indian office in which they say the quantity of beef actually received by the White Stone agency was unquestionably greatly less than that receipted for the contractor. He referred to the report of the House Committee on Appropriations in February, 1871, in which it is stated that Bosler delivered Texas instead of American cattle and was paid 5½ cents for gross weight when cattle delivered were not worth more than half that price. Fraud was also practiced by Bosler in the weight of cattle. The Professor said he could also give information which he himself obtained while in the west. The Professor was asked the question whether he could state whether Bosler violated the terms of any contract or failed to comply with it, thus committing fraud in any bid made by him. He answered not of his own knowledge, but he referred to the report of the old Board of Indian Commissioners made to the President in which it was stated that contracts were sublet or permitted to be filled by an individual whose bid had been rejected the previous year on suspicion of fraud.

HIGH WORDS BETWEEN DELANO AND MARSH.

The N. Y. Herald has a story of the meeting at breakfast in Wormley's, Washington, between Secretary Delano and Professor Marsh, a scene following, according to the report, such as is seldom witnessed. Secretary Delano is made to call the Professo a liar, poltroon and to use similar epithets. The Professor answered that he would not be insulted by the Secretary of the Interior or any other man; that he had treated Mr. Delano as a gentleman should, which statement the Secretary denied, and immediately left the room, saying that the Professor did not know what a gentleman was.

COLORADO.

Result of the Election.

DENVER, September 15.—Returns from the election in this territory come in very slowly. Arrapaho county elects a majority of the Republican ticket. The Democrats elect one of two Councilmen and one of four members; they also elect the County Treasurer. Last fall the county gave over 300 Democratic majority. The result in the territory is doubtful; both parties claim the Legislature. The Governor has issued a call for an election on the 25th of October for members of the Constitutional Convention which will meet on the 20th of December. The Republicans claim that they will have a good majority in the Convention.

CARD FROM COLONEL NOYES—AN ERIE SCANDAL SILENCED.

To the Editor of the Times:

The statements contained in various papers, purporting to give an account of an attack made on Senator Wallace, at Erie, by Mayor Bridgens, of Lock Haven, are entirely incorrect. It occurred in my presence, and no such language was used.

A. C. NOYES.

WESTFIELD, Pa., Sept. 11, 1875.

THE YOUNGER GANG.

They are Seen at Pine Hill, Ky.,

A Terrible Encounter.

One of them Fatally Wounded.

Eighty Citizens in hot Pursuit of the Remainder.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—A dispatch to the Louisville detectives reports the wounding and capture of one of the men who recently robbed the Huntingdon (Virginia) bank of $10,000 in daylight. Detectives state the capture was made at Pine Hill, Ky., by two residents, named Dillon. During Tuesday night it seems, the four men, who committed the robbery in Huntingdon were pursued into Kentucky. News of the flight being telegraphed ahead of them every day with instructions to the effect to capture them. On Tuesday, word was received at Pine Hill that four robbers, supposed to belong to the James Younger band were near that place. The two Dillons armed themselves and sat up all night on the lookout for the outlaws.

At twelve o'clock, four men were seen by the Dillons coming towards their home. They opened the door and asked what was wanted. Only two men were now seen, and without answering they fired on the Dillons without injury. The shots were returned and one outlaw fell. At this juncture, two other outlaws appeared in the rear of the Dillons firing as they approached but without injury. The Dillons then retreated to their home firing rapidly as they did so. A dozen shots were fired and when all was over three men had fled, leaving their companion, whose appearance answers to the description of Cole Younger, a Missouri outlaw. The people of Pine Hill and Livingston are very much excited over the affair and are scouring the country, armed, to the number of sixty. The wounded man refuses to reveal his name or anything concerning his companions. He was shot through the right breast, and though told he was dying would not disclose anything that would lead to the identification of himself or friends.

Later—Latest advices from Pine Hill report that a posse of men are in hot pursuit of the robbers. Eighty shots were fired at them last Friday morning in Owsley county, but they escaped, and on arriving in Clay county stole fresh horses and continued their flight. They were again overtaken on Sunday in Jackson county, but they took to the bushes and escaped.

THE COTTON CROP.

September Returns.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The Department of Agriculture report the condition of the cotton better in September than in August in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and worse on the Atlantic coast nd in Alabama and Texas. The prevalent droughts of July were succeeded by rains in August too copious for best results in the Mississippi valley and quite injurious in the heavy soils of the eastern belt, causing rust, shedding of leaves and fruit and to some extent rotting of lower balls. There is a rank recent growth which will yield largely with favorable and a long autumn season or prove a disappointment in case of an early killing frost. In some parts of Texas, drought continued nine weeks, but seasonable rains have fallen since the middle of August which have placed the fields in a high condition in all except the most severely parched localities. Losses from the prevalence of insects will scarcely be a factor incalculating the product of the present year. A few counties in Florida and lower Georgia report the caterpillar. The ball worm is more numerous in lower Mississippi and is heard from in few other counties. Lice are mentioned by some correspondents. In Covington, Ala., the correspondent reports a new enemy which he calls minute gnat which harbor on leaves like lice, producing wide spread and serious injury. As compared with September, 1874, the only States now reporting a lower condition are South Carolina, Georgia and Florida and in the Mississippi valley. The improvement is very marked particularly in Tennessee and Arkansas, in which the averages were very low in 74. A large proportion of the cotton area of the country represented in September returns includes no less than sixty cotton counties in Texas and seventy-six in Georgia. The State averages of condition are as follows. South Carolina 80; North Carolina, 90; Georgia, 76; Florida, 75; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 88; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 96.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A GREEN COUNTY MAN FOUND DEAD AT ZANESVILLE, O.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

One week ago last Sunday morning the body of a young man named Wm. Griggs, a resident of Green county, in this State, was found in the Muskingum river at Zanesville. Three young men were arrested charged with murdering him, and are now in jail on the charge.

A young girl who was in company with the prisoners, testified that on Saturday night a week ago, before Mayor Gibson, that the prisoners and deceased quarrelled on the railroad track, when the latter was knocked down, beaten and then robbed of some $50 and his body thrown into the river. The prisoners reported the drowning of the man, at the lockup, shortly after it occurred, but there are serious contradictions in their story as there is also in that of the girl who testifies against them. A post mortem examination showed that Griggs was badly bruised about the head. The prisoners claim that Griggs ran down Howard street and plunged into the river, and that they supposed he was some man being pursued by the police, and they ran away for fear of being arrested themselves.

Wm. Griggs was a young man between twenty five and thirty years of age, respectably connected in Green county and sober and industrious. He was stopping with his uncle, Mr. Long, in Zanesville, and intended to start a broom factory in that city. His uncle knows he had some $50 or $60 on his person and probably more. He left some money with his uncle on Saturday evening before going out, but the amount is not stated.

The case is a very mysterious one, but the authorities in Zanesville are of the opinion that it is a case of murder. The preliminary examination of the accused had not been concluded before Mayor Gibson yesterday.

The Sunday Times, from which we take the above information, fills nine columns with an account of the affair.

MURDER IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

A FARMER SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD WHILE SOWING WHEAT.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday.]

On Friday last a cold blooded murder was committed in Henry Clay township Fayette county, Pa., on the old Glover farm. This spot is already celebrated throughout the county as the scene of a murder a couple of years ago, when Alpheus Glover was killed by a man named Jacob Staub. The victim to the cowardly deed on Friday last was Elias W. Glover, a brother to the murdered Alpheus. He was in the field sowing wheat when a firing commenced from a wood a few yards behind the farmer. A German boy named Schraeder was engaged in the field a short distance from where Glover was working, and hearing the shots he hastened to his employer to find him stretched upon the ground weltering in his blood. The boy fled and gave the alarm, and upon the friends coming to his aid they found that three balls had struck him in the back and lodged in the breast. One ball had almost passed through his body, having lodged against the skin of his breast.

Great excitement was caused throughout the neighborhood by the cowardly, cold blooded murder and active measures were taken to bring the murderer to justice. An examination was made of the wood in which the assailant or assailants were secreted and marks were found of where the gun had been rested on the fence so as to give precision to the aim. Suspicion attaches to a brother of the deceased who is said to have been at enmity with him, but it is claimed that he can prove an alibi. The deceased was about thirty years of age.

THT CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

WHAT IS DONE THERE—EXTENT OF THE BUSINESS, ETC.—A LIVE STOCK TRADE OF OVER FORTY MILLIONS PER ANNUM.

But few people in this city, not immediately connected with live stock transactions, have a realizing sense of the vastness of the trade that is carried on at the Central Stock Yards in East Liberty, or of the importance of those yards as a stock center for this country. The grounds are admirably adapted to the purpose, the only drawback being, that, should the city continue to advance in this direction, the same objection that is now urged against the Allegheny yards will, before many years, apply here. Happily, however, this objection is not likely to assume such grave proportions as on the North Side, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company already own five hundred acres at Wall's Station, to which the yards can be transferred on short notice should the exigencies of the case demand it. In that event the present thirty-five acres, covered by the pens at East Liberty, could be, if not needed by the Company, converted into valuable building lots. The present grounds have a capacity to accommodate at one time 8,000 head of cattle, 24,000 hogs, 12,000 sheep, and stable room for 300 head of horses. An idea of the immensity of the business transacted here may be gained by pondering over the following figures: There are here received annually over 400,000 head of cattle, 1,288,000 head of hogs and 1,500,000 head of sheep, besides horses. The amount of money handled in the transactions at the yards is upward of $40,000,000 per year, or nearly a million per week.

The prestige of the Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. Railroads, with their feeders, is established as the best stock carrying line in the country, and there is no doubt that it will continue to hold what it has gained in the estimation of shippers, and increase its patronage indefinitely. Shippers consider the accommodations, at Least Liberty much superior to those on any competing line, while the shrinkage in weight is said to be less by ten per cent, than on any other line leading to the eastern sea board. One thing that is likely to prevent any contest between the city and railroad company in regard to the proximity of the yards to the thickly populated part of the city, is that if the business continues to grow, as it has in the last few years, the company will be forced, for their own accommodation, to remove the yards to Walls' station, in order to secure sufficient room in which to handle stock. As this is destined to be a great distributing point to the eastern markets, the day of removal is not far distant. The completion of the bridge over the Monongahela at Port Perry, will also rid our city of the annoyance consequent upon the shipping of stock through the city. We will then enjoy all the advantages we at present realize from the yards without any of their discomforts.

The gentlemen doing business as commission merchants are men of means, and thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business. In addition to these qualifications they are energetic and have done much toward building up the reputation of the Central Stock Yards. In the neighborhood of the yards are excellent hotels capable of accommodating the large class of dealers who make the locality their home during a large portion of the year.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

CREMATION OF THE OLD NOVELTY WORKS BUILDING COMPLETED — LOGAN'S PUMP MANUFACTORY DESTROYED.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

About one o'clock this morning an alarm was sounded from box 16, caused by the discovery of fire in the rear of the old Novelty Works, on First avenue, between Grant and Ross streets, and occupied by Alex. S. Logan's pump factory. The fire was discovered by a sub-policeman who, having no key, rapped an alarm, bringing Officer Henry Grispins on the spot. The latter was unable to get his key to work at first and a delay of two or three minutes intervened before the department were notified. By the time the engines arrived on the ground the entire part of the building occupied by the pump works was wrapped in flames and its destruction inevitable. The building being old and crazy, lasted but a few minutes, when the walls fronting on First avenue fell into the street. There was quite a crowd on the ground, but they retired in good order, covered with dust. A number of ladies had their toilets sadly disarranged in their haste to get out of the way of the falling walls. In half an hour the fire was out and a heap of charred timbers and bricks was all that was left to mark the spot.

The building belonged to J. K. Moorhead & Co., and was almost worthless except for the old bricks and lumber composing it, having been partly burned two years ago. What Mr. Logan's loss will be we could not learn, nor the amount of his insurance. It is believed that his stock on hand was light. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—Since the above was in type we learn that the loss is estimated at $5,000, the Scale Works on Water street, being somewhat damaged.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

MAN HAGGLES HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

Edward Salmon is the last despairing South Sider who attempted to end his earthly career by his own hand. He is a young man about nineteen years of age, resides with his mother, on Twenty-fourth street, South Side, and was employed at the American Iron Works. He left his work on Tuesday morning, complaining of feeling unwell, and repaired to his room, where he was found some hours after weltering in a pool of blood.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 18 1875.

THE senior editor of THE POST takes this mode of returning his personal thanks to the delegates in the Erie Convention who stood by him so firmly during ten ballots and until Judge Pershing was nominated. This long continued fidelity he considers as something more than a mere personal compliment, and as an endorsement of the political views he has so long advocated and defended. Against those delegates who supported other candidates for the nomination, it would be impossible for him to entertain any feeling of animosity, as their right to support whom they pleased can not be questioned by any man. While he would have appreciated the high honor of having the Gubernatorial nomination conferred upon him, he can say without the slightest reservation that the Convention did its work well, and that it not only receives his heartiest endorsement, but will receive his support and earnest untrammelled unselfish labors for its triumphant success in November. There is no part of the work of the Erie Convention that he would undo.

PERSHING, Piolette, Patterson and Prosperity. Precisely.

THE Telegraph asserts that National Bank notes have a gold basis. Since when?

HONEST men for office; condemnation for dishonest officials and Ring hangers-on.

VOTE the whole ticket, and put an end to the Ring, extravagance, plunder and hard times.

PERSHING of Pennsylvania. That will look well at the head of the list of Centennial Governors.

DID you hear the news from Erie? The day for the Ring's execution has been fixed for Nov. 2. Messrs. Hoyt, Errett and Mann are the Committee on carriages.

SENATOR OGLESBY says that he is a Radical and "nothing else." In view of his confession, we are puzzled to know what use the people of Illinois have for him.

THE Telegraph heartily endorses the Democratic platform. How it can support Hartranft and the Ring ticket, the representatives of contraction and corruption, we are at a loss to understand.

THE Democratic County Committee held an enthusiastic meeting on Saturday, and endorsed the Erie platform and nominations. It was decided to hold a ratification meeting at some date in the future yet to be fixed.

ALL the Grangers will vote for Pershing and Piolette. They were nominated when the new moon pointed up. Hartranft and Rawle were nominated when the old moon pointed down. It is always best to plant Radicals when the moon points down.

PERHAPS we will next hear that Attorney General Pierrepont will go. To Grant's great surprise and disgust, he decided against a proclamation of martial law, because a few worthless whites and negroes had kicked up a row at a political meeting in Mississippi. Williams would have had the army in the field long ago.

TENNYSON does not thus describe the feelings of the Gazette, Dispatch and Commercial yesterday morning over the Democratic platform and nominations:

—"I hear my fate,"
Saith the Gazette, with a sigh,
The Dispatch, "I hear, I hear,"
The Commercial, "I wait, I wait."

THE telegraphic report of the fifth ballot for Governor at Erie was incorrect, giving Mr. Bigler ten votes too many. It stood as follows:

James P. Barr	52	E. Piolett	23
William Bigler	48	R. E. Monaghan	12
Amos C. Noyes	37	John D. Stiles	6
Henry P. Ross	32	Robert M. Gibson	1
Cyrus L. Pershing	25	William P. Jenks	1
D. M. Fox	25		

THE Commercial is once more getting terribly excited over the ghost of "Southern outrages," and gibbers like a lunatic. A drunken fight, in which both sides were to blame, and in which the most brutal barbarities were practiced, is thrust forward by the Commercial as a reason why the people should forget the corruptions and phuderings of the Radical leaders in Washington and the Northern States and cities and again re-elect them to office. But the people are not the idios the Commercial takes them for.

FOR whom it may concern:
In earch of information
He went to O-hi-o,
And found the green back notion
The proper way to go;
At Erie, Col. Stanton
Drew out the thrilling fact,
Ohio and Pennsylvania
Would win on the greenback.
But strangely he discovered,
His friends were all a-rout,
And found the green back bush
Had scratched his optics out.
And when he found his eyes were out
It gave him so much pain,
He jumped into a specie bush
And scratched them in again.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The two days' work of the Erie Convention is over, and the people of Pennsylvania have an opportunity to redeem the State from the misrule that has characterized it for so long. The dawn is at hand and the full daylight of the people's deliverance will come with the closing of the polls on the evening of the second day of November.

Our candidate for Governor is known throughout the length and breadth of the State, and beyond its borders, and is worthy of the undivided support not only of the Democracy, but of all the friends of reform and the enemies and opponents of Radical corruption, official plundering, contraction and impending bankruptcy. Our candidate for State Treasurer presents no less claims for the suffrage of our people.

HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING.

Cyrus L. Pershing is a native of Cambria county, and was born in 1825. He has practiced law at Johnstown for many years, and has devoted his life to his profession. Although a Democrat in his convictions, he was not a violent partisan, and was often called upon to take a place on the ticket. In 1856 he came within a few votes of defeating Colonel Edie for Congress in the strong Republican district of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, and in 1858 he was renominated for Congress, but defeated by S. S. Blair, by some 2,000, although leading his ticket. In 1860 he was chosen to the Legislature and served five years consecutively. In 1869 he was the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, but was defeated by Judge Williams by 8,791 majority. Two years ago the people of Schuykill county, without distinction of party, nominated him for President Judge against Judge Ryan, and he was elected by over 3,000 majority. Since then he has devoted himself to his judicial duties, and discharged them most acceptably.

VICTOR EMILE PIOLETT.

Victor Emile Piolett, the nominee for State Treasurer, is a northwestern man, of French extraction, and was born in Wysex, Bradford county, in 1812. His education was obtained at the ordinary schools of that section of the State, forty years ago. It was solid and practical, and fitted him for the occupation he chose for life—that of a farmer. Being a good speaker and early gaining the respect and confidence of the Democrats of Bradford county, he was elected to the Legislature in 1846, and again in 1847. During the last session John C. Knox and himself led the Democrats against he opposition with fearlessness and ability. Still continuing in the Democratic party, Mr. Piolett was nominated by that organization and the Grangers for Congress in 1864, and beaten by Mr. Mercur by 1,001 majority. In 1868, he was renominated for the same place and against the same gentleman. This time he ran the majority in the district down to 311. In 1872, being for the third time put upon the track, he failed to secure an election, as in the other cases. The district is one of the strongest Republican portions of the State. When the war broke out between Mexico and the United States in 1846, Mr. Piolett was appointed paymaster, which place he held until the close of the struggle. He is now engaged in farming and stock raising, in his native county. He occupies a leading position in the Granger organization of this State, and is looked upon as one of the solid men of northwestern Pennsylvania.

In presenting their names to our readers this morning as the designated standard bearers of the Keystone Democracy, we need not say that we do it with the highest degree of satisfaction and in the full faith and assurance that the choice of the Erie Convention will be most signally ratified by a people who have long borne with the doings of the notorious and now infamous Pennsylvania Ring in the vain hope that its leaders would reform and square their conduct with the requirements of public and individual honesty.

We need not say that they waited and hoped in vain. Hundreds—nay, thousands of honest and high minded Republicans in whom the love of free, liberal, enlightened and honest government is deep rooted and immovable, have become convinced that it is idle to trust longer to the oft-broken promises of the leaders of the Ring, and that the only road open to reform is to overthrow these leaders and wipe out the Ring itself, and by a new order of things eradicate the evils that have been so wantonly inflicted.

They are coming over to us in large numbers and we welcome them to the ranks of reform. We can assure them that this is no mere partisan struggle—it means self-preservation—it means emancipation from systematic corruption—it means the future safety of our free institutions and the right of self-government. The Democracy make no war upon the honest masses of the Republican party, nor do they impugn their love of good government. It is against the corrupt leaders of the Rings that we make war—against the plunderers of the Treasury and the debauchers of public virtue—against the men who buy legislation like a common commodity in the open market, and insolently flaunt their shame in open day and in the face of honest men, setting their iron shod feet upon the necks of the toilers, whose shoes they are unworthy to untie, and in whose presence they should stand abashed as in the presence of impersonated Justice.

All honest men are alike interested in the overthrow of these leaders. Past party ties can no longer be regarded, when it becomes a question between honesty and dishonesty; between prosperity on one hand and universal bankruptcy and its long train of evils and burdens on the other. Without the aid of honest Republicans reform cannot be accomplished and the State and nation rescued from the hands of their spoilers. We must lay aside the bickerings and the petty differences of the past and unite for the one great object. In this spirit the Democracy meet honest and independent Republicans half way, ready to put their shoulders to the wheel in behalf of a common and glorious cause.

[From The Daily Post, September 10.]

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION.

The Erie Convention yesterday, after a long and arduous and earnest session, or rather a series of sessions, completed its work and did it well. It set aloft the standard of battle that leads to victory, and beneath its folds will gather Pennsylvania's sons and carry it forward triumphantly and drive the infamous Ring out of the State Capital and place honest and upright men in office—men who have the public good at heart—men, who unlike the present *regime* do not regard the public Treasury as a placer to be worked for the accumulation of private fortunes.

The adoption of a platform of principles absorbed more attention than even the selections of candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Each man whose name was offered was above reproach and suspicion, and hence all energies were concentrated in the formation of a platform that would do justice to all—would alike subserve the rights and the interests of the poor and rich, the capitalist and laborer, the manufacturer and workman, with reference to the all absorbing question of the finances—and determine whether we are to have a return to prosperity and a relief from the monetary ills under which the nation suffers, or whether we were to be forced over the precipice of impending bankruptcy in the futile attempt to reach impracticable resumption.

The people have triumphed and the dawn of a better day is upon us. The following declaration on the currency question has been received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, not only by the Democracy, but by hundreds of leading Republicans, business men, merchants and manufacturers in this city, who have openly declared their adhesion to it, and determination to vote for its triumphant ratification at the polls. It is as follows:

That the contraction of currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contractions proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that the policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal-tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

This has been emphatically and most earnestly demanded by the people as a matter of self-protection against threatened bankruptcy. The bad and vicious legislation of the past must be wiped out. We must get back to the days of simplicity and economy, and this can only be done by overthrowing the Radical leaders who have brought these evils upon the country, and who are now striving by every corrupt means in their power to perpetuate and increase them indefinitely.

These leaders—these brokers in the nation's honor and the people's welfare—these cormorants who have drained the State Treasury, and feasted on the blood of the whole nation, paralyzing the arm of industry and robbing the laborer of his just hire, shall not escape.

They stand indicted for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money.

For their corruption.

For their peculation.

For their contempt of Constitutional obligations.

For their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers.

For their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency.

For their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office.

And for their general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and all other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized it in the purer and better days of the Republic.

Here is the indictment and the people call the accused to awful and solemn judgment and punishment. They shall not shirk the responsibility by resorting to subterfuges and the creation of false issues designed to screen them from public scrutiny. They are on trial upon their record and must answer for their political crimes to a long suffering and a generous and confiding people.

Push on the column! Victory invites the people to break their chains and put down the political monster that has brought them to the verge of ruin. Will they hesitate to go forward? They will not.

THE PLATFORM AND THE MEN.

The action of the Erie Convention of last week has pleased the people of the entire State to a much fuller degree even than the most hopeful expected. That differences of opinion would exist as to matters of policy was to be expected among men who are intelligently seeking for what is right. But there were no vital differences of opinion presented for the consideration of the Convention, and the result of its labors fully answer the public expectation.

The platform of principles enunciated cover the entire ground and challenges the severest scrutiny and criticism. A redress of grievances, a restoration of honest and economical Government, a complete purging of the State Treasury and government of the corruptions that have so long festered there, and relief from financial evils, are things which the people imperatively demand, and what they are bound to have.

The idle clamor of a few Ringsters about the currency will avail nothing. The Democracy do not depart from ancient faith that gold and silver are the constitutional basis of the currency. To reach this without bankrupting the masses is the aim of the party. The wisdom of this course is made apparent by studying the result of the cruel fallacy of forced resumption. It is yet more than four years until the time fixed by the act of last winter, and what is the result? Already the currency is locked up, business is prostrated, manufactures are nearly at a standstill, and the condition of things is growing worse every day, and unless this unwise and wicked act is repealed, will continue to grow worse until the final crash comes with the attempt to enforce it.

The present currency system with all of its evils and defects, is the work of the Radical leaders. The Democracy propose to take hold of it and work out relief by a process that will not crush the masses, and render it next to impossible for the laboring man to gain a subsistence for himself and family. The government shall not discredit its own currency that is in the hands of the people. The people have faith in it and the Democracy say that the government, too shall have faith in it. When the faith shall become mutual, then, we shall have attained resumption without having done violence to the interest of any one.

How is this mutuality of faith to be brought about? There are two plans proposed. The first is by the Radical leaders which proposes to still further contract the currency, and compel specie resumption when there is no specie with which to resume. When people cannot get currency with which to pay their debts it is worse than nonsense to talk about forcing them to pay them in gold. Absolute bankruptcy would be the result.

On the other hand the Democracy are opposed to all attempts to force a resumption of specie payments, as not only unwise but absolutely wicked. There is another and a better way to reach a specie basis, and that is by stimulating and promoting the industries of the country, pruning gradually away the evils of our present currency system and building up material prosperity, by which means the legal tender currency can be gradually but most certainly brought to a par with gold. In this way we will reach the specie basis with the wealth of the country still distributed with a fair degree of equality among the masses. By the Radical process, present distresses will be increased ten-fold, and when, after years of suffering and deprivation, the specie basis is reached the few will have all the property, while the millions will be left penniless and bankrupt.

Now as between these two propositions it is not hard for intelligent men to choose, and we feel assured that they will choose the one that leads to the desired object through constantly increasing prosperity.

Of the candidates nominated at Erie, it can truthfully be said that their honesty is above suspicion, and that they are the enemies of the Ring that has so fearfully debauched public sentiment in this State. Already the Ring organs controlled by such Ringsters as Errett and Mackey have begun their jackal attacks upon them, but it will only add to their strength. The people of this State have learned to put the proper estimate upon the slanders of the apostles of Addition, Division and Silence. Both the Erie platform and nominations will be triumphantly ratified.

AND now the Commercial, after all its "rag baby" howling is trying to get on the greenback platform. It now wants the currency "adjusted to the growing wants of trade." Does that mean inflation? Can you adjust without changing? Can you meet the "growing" wants without expanding the volume of the currency? Stand up and tell us, most vigilant "rag baby" howler!

A GENUINE OUTRAGE.

We have heard a great deal about Southern outrages, and we have the genuine article itself at the hands of the government. Mr. W. H. Harney, Sheriff of Hinds county, Mississippi is the unfortunate victim, Attorney-General Pierrepont evidentally wants him slaughtered. This will be more clearly shown by the following correspondence by telegraph between Mr. Harney and the Attorney-General, touching the condition of affairs in Hinds county. We number Mr. Harney's telegrams in the order they were received at Washington;

1.—A telegram has just been received by the Attorney General from the sheriff of Hinds county, Mississippi, reporting that perfect peace prevails throughout that county; that the police officers are not prevented from executing legal process, and that good citizens will aid him in the discharge of his duties if needed. The Attorney-General expresses the opinion that the difficulties are at an end.

2.—Did not send dispatch this morning. There is no protection for life to the colored people in my country. The telegram sent was presented to me by the Captain of a military organization. Therefore I was compelled to send it in safety to self and property. I could not do otherwise. I am free to confess that my knowledge and convictions are to the contrary.

3.—For my personal safety, I desire the telegram sent by me kept private.

Now what does Mr. Pierrepont do but make the Sheriff's dispatch public thus jeopardizing his personal safety. Could anything be more outrageous? The poor man will now fall into the hands of the militia Captain and be slaughtered. Why should the Attorney-General make such solemnly private dispatches so awfully public? Did he consider the second dispatch too transparent to be hid under a bushel?

Possibly he did. The size of the bull it contained had a tendency to make it difficult of concealment, in the ordinary department pigeon holes. Mr. Harney, it will be observed starts off with the assertion that he did not send the first dispatch at all, and then afterward says that he was compelled to send it to save his life and property, and finally notwithstanding the fact that he did send the dispatch, he is of the opinion that it is all a lie. This ought to make the matter very clear to the Attorne-General. But it was too bad that he should make the dispatch public. He wants Harney killed.

[From The Daily Post, September 10.]

OUR THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

THE DAILY POST to-day enters upon the thirty-fourth year of its existence, and is ready to go into the fight against political corruption and crime which has so long held unbridled rule in this State and the nation at large, and which upon the eve of the Centennial year culminated in the utter prostration of all our industries.

For a full third of a century we have waged the battle of correct principles and honest expenditures; home rule and self-government, as against extravagance, corruption and centralization. In the future as in the past we shall advocate the same principles and aid to the full extent of our humble abilities to make them triumphant.

In these endeavors we have been cordially seconded by the Democracy, who, through storm and shine, have stuck to the old flag, until once more it is moving forward to victory and the annihilation of Radicalism and all the evils it has thrust upon the country. To our patrons upon this occasion, we have to say that they will never find us faltering, and that we shall ever strive to be upon the forward line of battle in favor of true Jeffersonian principles and good government.

MR. RUSSELL ERRETT is Clerk of the Senate. He is supposed to be good in figures. We submit the following comparative statement of the contingent expenses of Adam Woolever, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Russell Errett, Chief Clerk of the Senate, during the session of 1875, as they appear upon the books in the Auditor General's office:

Adam Woolever, Clerk of the House, contingent expenses for 1875:

To amount drawn on warrants		$6,000, 00
By amount disbursed	$4,692 33	
By amount held for outstanding bills and contingencies	2,307, 67	
		$6,000 00

Russell Errett, Clerk of the Senate, contingent expenses for 1875:

To amount drawn on warrants		$4,900, 00
By amount of disbursements	$3,725 17	
By amount held for outstanding bills and contingencies	1,174, 83	
		$4,900 00

In the Senate there are fifty members. In the House there are two hundred and one members. The cost per Senator under Clerk Errett was $98. The cost per Representative under Clerk Woolever, was $29,85. Had Mr. Woolever, Democrat, spent as much per capita as Mr. Errett, Ringster, in the "contingent" line, the expenditures in the House would have reached $19,698. Mr. Woolever, Democrat, therefore saved the State $13,698, which Mr. Errett would clearly have spent had he been in his place. But of course, Mr. Errett can explain the difference—to his own satisfaction.

THE friends of reform can have no hesitancy in supporting Judge Pershing for Governor. Like Governor Tilden of New York he gives practical effect to his professions of reform. Governor Tilden did not waste his time talking about the necessities of reform when the crimes of the Tweed Ring were detected. He took the Boss by the collar and thrust him into the penitentiary. When he was elected Governor and got his eye on the Canal Ring and its works, he did stop to enquire into the politics of the men who composed it, or ask whether it would help or hurt the party. He took the monster by the throat and dragged it forth to public view, and it is now being throttled to the delight of the people of the Empire State and the edification of politicians all over the country. Judge Pershing is the same sort of a man. He found a lot of county officials who had been misappropriating the people's money—just as other officials are now doing in this Commonwealth—he set the wheels of justice in motion and these dishonest officials have been lodged in prison to serve out their sentences. He did not enquire as to their politics or a to the policy of punishing them. He knew that the law had been grossly violated and must be signally avenged. That is the kind of a man to inaugurate Reform in Ring-ridden Pennsylvania. Judge Pershing is the Tilden of Pennsylvania. His proper place is in the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg, and there the people mean to place him.

THE Radicals have been trying to make a great deal of capital out of the fact that ex-Senator George E. Pugh, of Ohio, opposed the election of Allen. Two years ago Mr. Pugh was on the stump against Gov. Allen, and it was though that this year he would take the stump in favor of Hayes. But the course of the Radical leaders in Ohio has so utterly disgusted him that he has, says the New York Evening Post, now written a letter, in which he says:

I am so provoked at the conduct of the Republican orators that I have concluded to vote the Democratic ticket, both State and county, without exception. It is somewhat difficult, but not so difficult as to submit to the sayings of the men whom the Republicans have imported into Ohio to teach us whatour duty is in the crisis.

Mr. Pugh will speak in behalf of the Democratic ticket at Lima on the 26th instant.

THE hotel accommodations in Erie are excellent, but not sufficient for the crowds which attended the Democratic State Convention, but which was more than compensated by the hospitality of the citizens. Without regard to party, private houses were thrown open to delegates and others with a cheerful alacrity, which made it exceedingly pleasant to stranger visitors. We feel warranted in using the name of Democrats who attended the recent State Convention in thanking Republicans and Democrats of of the city of Erie for their generous hospitality.

SHADE of James Buchanan! what a comment upon your declaration that ten cents a day in metalic money was worth more than a dollar a day in a currency that fluctuated in value.—Chronicle.

So this miserable trash is to do duty in a new shape, is it? The falsehood as originally told in 1856, was that Buchanan advocated paying the laborers ten cents a day. At that time there was no question about the currency.

MINOR NOTES.

THE new Constitution of Missouri will be voted on at a special election to be held on the 30th of October.

GOV. SMITH, of Georgia is a candidate for re-election, and will enter the field with very strong backing.

THE Republicans in California are now advertising about as follows: "Return to us, Independents, and all shall be forgiven."

SENATOR DAWES of Massachusetts will speak at a grand Republican mass meeting in Cincinnati on Oct. 9, three days before election. Senator Boutwell will speak at Columbus on Sept. 17.

SENATOR WRIGHT, of Iowa, in his opening speech in the Iowa canvass at Hillsboro, in that state, strongly advocated the substitution of Treasury notes for national bank currency and "not fixing an early day for resumption."

CAPTAIN RICHARD KING, the Texas "cattle king," has been visiting at Harrodsburg, Ky. At his ranche in Texas Captain King has a field of sixty thousand acres within one fence. He recently filled an order by telegraph for twenty-six thousand beeves.

THE la reports show that the new Californi te will contain 19 Democrats, 5 dent Democrats, 9 Independents Republicans. The Assembly v posed of 60 Democrats, 1 Indepe crat, 7 Independents, and 11 R

GENE HUNT died in Nashua, riday, at the age of eighty y ell known throughout New major-general of militia yea rominent Democrat. He he ns in his party. He was also reemason.

THE Wash ican is again frightened at Wilson. On Friday last it e editorial paragraphs in gentleman, which may be many acknowledgments afraid of Wilson as a riva '6.

THE Navy Regi blished shows that out of he service only 712 are o After awhile, at this rate, ders will get into the conc officers, of whom it is sa ers ribly sea sick as soon of sight of land.

THE Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis formed a plot last month to depose his master, but the opportune arrival of English, Turkish, and Italian war vessels crushed his design. The Bey is, however, in a tight place, as the Turkish government wants more tribute and the Italians want compensation for an outrage on a fellow-countryman.

THE Richmond Whig argues that one of the main features of the Democratic policy in the next Congress must be the maintenance of States' rights, although "not the old doctrine that each State is a sovereign within herself, and that all unconstitutional laws enacted by the Federal government may be rightly resisted by any commonwealth that may dare to disregard them."

THE Minneapolis Mail conveys some interesting intelligence. It says: "The new appointments of Federal officeholders in this district are made at the suggestion and on the recommendation of Hon. Wm. S. King. Colonel King and Senator McMillan have entered into an alliance that is both aggressive and defensive. Every anti-King man's head is to be chopped directly behind the ears."

AND so they say brother Jewell is in danger of being turned out of the Post Office Department because he is not in favor of the Third Term. We shall be sorry if this happens; but Jewell ought to know better. Give Grant his nomination, and then let the people beat him. That is the right way to settle the Third Term. Think it over, Brother Jewell, and perhaps you may be able to stick where you are.

THE Atlanta Herald says, on authority which it deems trustworthy, that General Joseph E. Johnston has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Khedive of Egypt, and that he has accepted the appointment. It is further said that he is to receive $100,000 to begin with, and afterwards a salary of $25,000 a year. The item is very interesting, but a little confirmation would not hurt it.

COMING events cast their shadows before. The day of the assembling of a Democratic House of Representatives draws near apace, and Mr. Orville Grant, Indian store-keeper and "brother of the President," has resigned his permits and gone out of business. Clearly Mr. Orville Grant differs from his illustrious relative in one important point. He thinks it wise to resign even while "under fire," lest a worse thing happen to him.

THE wages of labor have fallen on an average 31¼ per cent. in the last two years, while food and fuel are as high as ever. Thus the laborer who three years ago earned $3 a day, on the average, now earns only $2—if he can get work at all—while the prime necessaries of life cost just as much as they did before. Where is the fault? Who is responsible for this destruction of industry, for this suffering of honest workingmen? The Republican party and its system of Grantism and plunder. Let workingmen remember this, and vote accordingly.

PROFESSOR WALKER, in his Statistical Atlas of the United States, gives a singular computation of the movement of the "centre of population." This centre is the pivot on which it is supposed the country would balance, supposing the surface to be of uniform weight throughout, and also the inhabitants. According to those calculations the centre has moved westward since 1790, not varying much in the north or south of the thirty-ninth degree of latitude. In 1790 the centre was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore, and in 1870 it reached a point forty-eight miles northeast of Cincinnati, three hundred and ninety-nine miles west of its first position, the average rate of progress being slightly less than five miles a year. It reached its most southerly point in 1830, made the least progress (thirty-six miles) between 1810 and 1820, and its greatest (eighty-one miles) between 1850 and 1860; the latter rate being caused by the emigration to the Pacific Coast.

THE French newspapers, always on the lookout for novelties, have welcomed warmly at their metropolis young Mr. Nairn, the Englist bicyclist, who has arrived from Vienna; and the fact that Mr. Nairn came in on a railway train instead of his velocipede seems to make no difference with kindly disposed Paris editors. Mr. Nairn tells a very straight story to explain his failure; bicycle broken down 55 miles from Vienna—no blacksmith skillful enough to mend it—fractured during its journey from London, etc. He announces his intention to try the trip again at some indefinite point of the future, and meantime he is faring well with the Parisians.

GEN. SHERMAN'S memoirs have been published in London, and in a long and complimentary review the Academy makes this comment on them. "In reading this book we may remark by the way, one cannot but be forcibly struck with the differences of a speech which are gradually rising up in the United States, and which as years go on must make the American language a separate tongue, the writing of this book has a more distinct accent that we ever heard spoken. Another notable being brought out by the narrative is the really Republican simplicity which appears to have distinguished the mode of living of the leading American Generals during the war."

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Committee is composed of one member from each Senatorial district:

1st. A. H. Laws, Philadelphia.
2d. Jno. M. Campbell, Phila.
3d. Francis McBride, Phila.
4th.
5th. Thos. A. McDivitt, Phila.
6th. Henry C. Olmstead, Phila.
7th. Albert H. Ladner, Phila.
8th. H. F. Sellers, Phila.
9th. Jonathan Kershaw, Chester.
10th. Allen H. Heist, Doylestown.
11th. Henry Brobst, Kehrersburg.
12th. Montgomery Longaker, Pottstown.
13th. W. Hayes Grier, Columbia.
14th. A. J. Steinman, Lancaster.
15th. H. C. Raymond, Middletown.
16th. J. S. Dillinger, Allentown.
17th. Wm. Gossert, Lebanon.
18th. David Engleman, Easton.
19th. R. J. Monaghan, West Chester.
20th. F. A. Beamish, Scranton.
21st. R. B. Frut, Hazleton.
22d. Jos. Lynn, Mauch Chunk.
23d. W. W. Kingsbury, Towanda.
24th. J. C. Ammerman, Danville.
25th.
26th. A. B. Gammell, Honesdale.
27th. Robt. Swineford, Selin's Grove.
28th. Geo. W. Helges, York.
29th. Chas. King, Ashland.
30th. Wm. B. Rudy, Schuylkill Haven.
31st. Jos. M. Selheimer, Lewistown.
32d. E. W. Stahle, Mummasburg.
33d. Calvin M. Duncan, Chambersburg.
34th. W. W. Betts, Clearfield.
35th. John Porter, Ebensburg.
36th. John H. Uhl, Somerset.
37th. S. C. Thompson, Home, Indiana co.
38th. W. W. Greenland, Clarion.
39th. E. J. Keenan, Greensburg.
40th. R. J. Patton, Brownsville.
41st. John Gilpin, Kittanning.
42d. J. S. Miller, Allegheny city.
43d. B. J. Bradley, Pittsburgh.
44th. John Coyle, Pittsburgh.
45th. Frank P. Laughran, Pittsburgh.
46th. Freeman Brady, Jr., Washington.
47th. R. W. Glendening, New Castle.
48th. B. F. Morris, Warren.
49th. Jno. M. Kuhn, Erie.
50th. M. Park Davis, Meadville.

[For The Post.]

STEP LIGHTLY.

Step lightly, softly, when you know that you
Tread on a heart, and make it bleed anew;
Oh, yes! tread softly ever, when you must
Hope's buds of promise trample in the dust.

Step lightly! While you see your victim live
You may not feel the needless pain you give,
But when that victim finds its rest, the grave,
Your heart will ache for every pang you gave.

We are so thoughtless; oft there comes a day
We'd give a world if we might but unsay
Some trifling word, some little act undo;—
We meant no harm—perhaps the word was true.

"You trifled with me?" even yet I hear
Those low, sad words, meant only for my ear,
Reproachfully, yet not unkindly said,
And yet they pain me now, for he is dead.

Dead! would that I had treasured what he gave:
I prize it now, when he is in the grave,
And wonder, since that heart has ceased to beat,
How I could trample it beneath my feet.

With deadly hatred do I hate the art
That dares to trifle with a human heart;
With deepest scorn I ever scorned the thought
Of boasting over ruin I had wrought.

Perhaps to each of us there comes a day
When you must sweep earth's fairest hopes away,
But yet we may step lightly, though we must
Hope's buds of promise trample in the dust.

Beaver Falls. S. C.

A STORM OF ICE.

HAILSTONES SHATTERING A RAILROAD TRAIN AND WOUNDING THE PASSENGERS.

[Denver News.]

At Potter station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, on Friday night, a train was just pulling out from the station when a storm commenced, and in ten seconds there was such a fury of hail and wind that the engineer deemed it best to stop the locomotive. The hailstones were simply great chunks of ice, many of them three and four inches in diameter, and of all shapes—squares, cones, cubes, &c. The first stone that struck the train broke a window, and the flying glass severely injured a lady on the face, making a deep cut. Five minutes afterward there was not a whole light of glass on the south side of the train the whole length of it. The windows in the pullman cars were of French plate three-eighths of an inch thick and double. The hail broke both thicknesses, and tore the curtains into shreds. The wooden shutters, too, were smashed and many of the mirrors were broken. The "decklights" on the top of the cars were also demolished. The dome of the engine was dented as if it had been pounded with a heavy weight, and the wood work on the south side of the cars was ploughed as if some one had struck it all over with sliding blows from a hammer. During the continuance of this terrific fusillade, which lasted fully twenty minutes, the excitement and fear among the passengers ran very high. Several ladies fainted, and one lady, Mrs. Earle, wife of the superintendent of the Mountain Division of the road, went into spasms, from which she did not recover for over an hour after the cessation of the storm. Several persons sitting on the south side of the cars were more or less injured about the head and face. As soon as the storm abated a little, the matting in the cars was hung up in front of the windows, and the train moved ahead, the drifted hail stones proving an obstacle for some miles. At the next station, strips of tin were procured and fastened over the windows the entire length of the train. The cars have been run into shop for repairs, and the damage will amount, it is estimated, to several thousand dollars.

GOING INTO MOURNING.

"Going into mourning" for deceased relatives has become a very expensive business. Fashion has stepped into the domain of grief and has dictated first the quality, color and style of any goods to be worn at the different stages of mourning. Immense stores, devoted entirely to "mourning goods," have sprung up in all the large cities in obedience to the mandate of Fashion, and whoever would mourn externally, as dictated to by the iron rule, must necessarily spend a great deal of money. In London there has recently been formed a society in fashionable circles to put a stop to the excessive business, and rules have been adopted for the regulation of mourning, which, although somewhat peculiar, embody the elements of reform and common sense. The following are the rules of the London Mourning Club:

1. That the putting on of mourning for any person deceased be limited to *ad libitum* mourning—i. e., very near relatives.
2. That it be strongly recommended to members of this society to shorten the period dictated by custom for wearing mourning, but that the exact period be left entirely optional.
3. That the heavy and extensive crape trimmings on skirts of dresses and on mantles be disused, as tending to extravagance and ostentation.
4. That the custom of wearing "complimentary" mourning, viz., for connections, distant relatives, and friends be discarded by members of this society.
5. That children under four years of age be not put into black clothes, and after that age only on the death of parents, brothers, or sisters.
6. That servants of a household where a death has occurred be not put into mourning.
7. That the use of mourning stationery be in no case deemed essential, and that its entire disuse be recommended to members.
8. That it be optional with all members on the death of friends, connections, or distant relatives, to wear as tokens of respect a band of crape on the arm or hat in the case of men, and in the case of women a black sash or scarf over one shoulder and crossing the breast.
9. That the previous rule be applicable at will in the case of servants and children.

YOUTH AND SCIENCE.

A Quad relates this: The other day a Detroit father purchased a microscope for his son, a boy of 10, patted the lad on the shoulder, and said to him:

"My son, take this microscope, and go out and study the beauties of nature."

The boy left all other amusements for that, and he took such great interest, and improved so rapidly, that at the tea-table, to which several visitors had come down with the family, he felt that he must make some remarks. Turning to one of the ladies he enquired:

"Did you ever look at cheese through a microscope?"

"I don't think I ever did," she pleasantly replied.

"Well, you just ought to see the things crawl——"

"John! John!" exclaimed the father, shaking his head at the boy across the table.

John subsided for a minute or two, and when his mother passed the cheese around, everybody said, "Thank you, no." Pretty soon the young student, desiring to modify his father, asked:

"Father, did you ever look at a toad through a microscope?"

"I will talk with you after supper," replied the parent, scowling at the boy.

John was rather disappointed at his failure to arouse enthusiasm, and just as the strawberries were being passed around he remarked:

"Well, you just ought to look at a strawberry once through a microscope! They just look like wafts, they do, and you think you see bugs running——"

"Jawn!" said his mother.

"Boy!" warned his father.

"Well, they look worse than flies' heads!" protested the boy, who imagined that they doubted his veracity, "for flies——"

"Boy——!" said the father, making a motion for John to leave the table.

John left and as soon as it was convenient for him to do so the father escorted the lad to the washroom in the basement, bounced him around, and said:

"My son, gimme that microscope, and you take the ax and go out and study the beauties of that woodpile!"

If that boy continues to feel the way he does at present, he will become a bank-robber instead of a naturalist.

AN ELABORATE SUICIDE.

[Portland (Me.) Press.]

George G. Howard, a student of Monmouth Academy, committed suicide on the 31st ult. by shooting himself. He took off a part of his clothing and hung it on a tree, laying aside also his knife and wallet. Across two large stones, almost breast high, he laid a stick on which to rest the gun, cutting notches in the stick to prevent the gun from slipping, and confining each end by placing on it rocks for a weight. By tearing cloth into shreds he formed a string, which he attached to the trigger, and thence carried it over the stick as a purchase, designing, evidently, to pull it after he had seated himself against a great boulder, with the muzzle of the gun in his mouth. But the string broke, and he then discharged the gun by pushing against the trigger with the ramrod. The top of his head was blown off, and pieces of his skull were found several rods distant. With his clothing he left a paper collar, on which he had written these words; "I have lived long enough, and so here goes. I have got in a mighty charge."

A QUEER HORSE.

The Hartford Times says: "Mr. Joseph Church, father of the famous painter of 'Niagara,' whose residence is at No. 624 Asylum street, has a horse which regularly lies down and takes an hour's nap every Sunday morning after breakfast, the queerest thing about it being the fact that he never does it on other days, though he has the opportunity to do so. He seems to have the phrenological organ of "time" largely developed. He is usually left in a certain place back of some bank, on such forenoons as his master comes down-town, and if the hour of 12, noon, passes without his master coming for him, the horse himself comes out, carriage and all, through the alley way, and stands in front of the bank as a hint that it is time to drop business and go to dinner." There's another horse in Hartford who never takes a drink on Sunday. If a man made the same boast somebody would declare that it was because the saloons were closed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE PRESS.

[From the Examiner.]

The government of India has just published a resolution defining the connection to be permitted between its servants and the press in that country. No officer may, without the previous sanction in writing of the government under which he immediately serves, become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper, periodical or publication, or edit or manage any such newspaper or publication. When sanction is given it will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character—such, for instance, of art, science and literature, and this sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of government. Officers in the service of government are not prohibited from contributing to the public press, but are warned to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and not to convey, without the previous sanction of government, any information of which they may have become possessed in their official capacity. In case of any departure from these rules, the "liberty to contribute" will be withdrawn.

These orders are not, we believe, new; they have been in existence for some years, but they have been allowed to remain quietly in the dust of an office pigeon-hole, and no attempt has been made by the government to meddle with any relations which its servants had formed with the public press. It is perhaps necessary, under the peculiar circumstances in which we are in India, that the government there should possess an arbitrary power over the actions of its servants such as might not be brooked by Englishmen in England. But the despotism that rules most successfully is that which allows a glove to conceal the iron hand.

A WEDDING notice, in Milford, Mass., reads as follows: "The large blue eyes of the bride seemed brighter than ever, and with her light hair formed a suitable contrast to her husband's black hair and eyes. This matrimonial alliance has not been entered into unadvisedly; it has been in contemplation for about two years, and meets with the most cordial approval of all the relatives and friends of the newly-married couple. The bride's mother regards her new son-in-law as if he were her own son. He will continue, as heretofore, to be employed in the vegetable-ivory button factory."

THE CHESTNUT TREE.

Bare and brown was the chestnut tree,
When he went, my lover, away from me.
But under the branches brown and bare
He promised again to meet me there.
Bud and blossom, sweet chestnut tree,
And bring my lover again to me.

The bloom was white on the chestnut tree
When he came, my lover, again to me.
But he came with a curse, for a rival's guile
Swore to another I gave my smile.
Turn flower to fruit, sweet chestnut tree,
And turn my lover again to me.

The ripe pods fell from the chestnut tree
When he came again, but not for me,
For my false, false rival was at his side
And the church-bells rang for the worthy bride.
Shower down thy dead leaves, chestnut tree,
And bury my broken heart and me!

—F. W. Bourdillon, in the Independent.

DONN PIATT'S DESCRIPTION OF CHARLES READE.

Donn Piatt writes from London. I crossed the Atlantic commissioned with a little business that interested the distinguished author, and as soon as we found ourself settled we addressed him a note calling his attention to the fact. The next day, while sitting in Bowles' reading-rooms, we heard our name spoken by some one near, and turning, encountered a gentleman under a shocking hat, whose full dark eyes for a moment seemed to exclude all but the hat from observation. After a time we got back of the eyes to note a gentleman of medium size, about fifty years of age, with cheeks tinted as only London fog and ale can tint side whiskers, and a strong suspicion that the rather bad hat covered a bald head. An Englishman has but one disinterested affection, and that is for his hat. He is ever unhappy if not in immediate possession of that civilized deformity. We say the attachment is disinterested for the hat makes no return whatever. On the contrary, it deprives him of hair, makes his head ache, and keeps him in constant anxiety lest some one sits down on it. He carries and clings to an umbrella merely to shield his hat. The umbrella affords no protection to any other part of his person, but his hat is safe. In England they, the hats are made of sheet iron, and could be transmitted from father to son but for the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales indulges in changes of a slight sort, but changes, and all England, Ireland and Scotland immediately ordered new hats, sheet-ironed and silk polished, like unto that of the Prince of Wales.

"My name is Reade"—said the dark-eyed gentleman, from under the bad hat, that does not resemble that of the Prince of Wales, and therefore marks Mr. Reade as a dangerous character—"I received a note from you yesterday."

We started up and shook Mr. Reade by the hand, all the while taking him in as well as his eyes, which seemed to cover his person, would permit. We invited him to be seated, and then stated our business as briefly and clearly as we could. He listened kindly and with attention; then making an appointment with him at his house, he went on to say that he had addressed a letter to the New York Tribune, one of a series he purposed sending in that direction, on the subject of international copyright law, and thought it was about time to have the letter back in print. Getting from him the date of its mailing, we assured him that there was not yet time for such return.

MODERN DRESS AND MANNERS.

[From the Saturday Review.]

It is a bad sign when men cease to respect women of their own or, indeed, of any class, but the women themselves are to blame for the intolerably flippant and impertinent tone pervading young society. We do not want to go back to the formalities of Sir Charles Grandison, and there is a winning charm in naturalness not to be had from the most perfected artificiality. Nevertheless, a slight return to Old World forms of courtesy, a little dash of that stately reverence of speech and demeanor which our forefathers exaggerated into pedantry, would be a gain in times when the young men give, as their greatest praise of a girl, "There is no nonsense about her," meaning no bashfulness, no reserve, no girlish shrinking modesty; while the girls justify the compliment by calling the young men "dear boys;" and sometimes when they have less nonsense even than usual, and desire a closer assimilation of style, "old men."

This is the "form" which is taught and held up for admiration in the ladies' novels of the day, and it is impossible to exaggerate the degree in which these writings have tended to corrupt and degrade the sex who chiefly write and read them. All these things are patent. Patent, too, is the inference that when a woman, from no fault of her own, falls into trouble, she suffers from the mistakes and follies of her class and the time. Personally she may be wholly blameless; but with all these lines of demarcation blurred, these distinctive characteristics confused, it is almost inevitable that there should be mistakes. Until we come to a more ethereal condition of existence the burden of self-protection must, we fear, lie on the women themselves. That burden is not very heavy, and the penance it includes not very bitter. It is only that modest women must show what they are by a series of negatives, and take care not to expose themselves to misconstruction by an attractiveness of out-of door dress, a doubtful manner of speech, and a Bohemian bonhommie of behavior to strangers which shift the labels, mislead their companions, and end in the confusion of a mistaken affinity, by which, they themselves are the greatest sufferers in the end.

A DISCOVERY of some interest to archæologists was reported by Herr Frank at the annual meeting of the Wurtemburg "Verein fur vaterlandische Naturkunde," which was held this year at Biberach. It appears that the remains of a pile-dwelling have been found beneath a deposit of peat in the old basin of the Feder See, between Schussenreid and Buchau. The removal of six or seven feet of turf exposed a layer containing char-coal, hazel-nut and seeds; below this were found stone weapons and pottery, associated with antlers, of the deer, and bones of the ox, pig, dog, &c. This pre-historic station, of which the piles were distinctly visible, appears to have been situated in a shallow part of the water, if not on an island, and is probably older than the celebrated pile-buildings in the Swiss lakes.

THE INORDINATE DURATION OF MODERN DINNERS.

[Saturday Review.]

Superfluous variety also causes the inordinate duration which is ruinous to the well-being of dinners. If one is fortunate enough to have a pleasant companion during dinner the edge of even the brightest conversation is liable to be dulled by being employed too long. The torment experienced under the same circumstances in the case of uncongenial companionship most people have probably experienced. It is bad enough if, having opened up subject after subject and produced nothing better than monosyllabic answers, you are forced to subside into a dreary silence, and to concentrate your faculties upon making the best combination possible out of the heterogeneous materials for dinner set before you. A yet worse thing than this, however, may befall you. It may be that the lady whom you are privileged to take into dinner imagines herself to be charged with a mission, and has cut short all endeavors on your part at conversation not from shyness or ignorance, but with a deliberate purpose. If this be so, she will follow the course which has been seen to be adopted by a distributor of tracts in a railway carriage, who, observing a nervous-looking boy occupied in reading a novel, begged for permission to glance at his book for a moment, and immediately filled its place with a selection from his own provision of literature. In like manner the woman with a mission will carefully exhaust all her neighbor's resources, and when he is completely defenseless, will attack him with all her eloquence. It is useless for him to hint at the outset that his opinions upon the subject which engrosses her have been formed long ago, and are not likely to be altered. Herein she will only discern a greater possible glory to be gained by bringing him over to her views. In this case the constant handing round of endless dishes which breaks in disagreeably upon a pleasant convertion may become a blessing, by giving the victim at least a temporary escape. But he may not be able to avail himself of any such chance, and then he will be in a parlous state. He will be compelled not only to listen, which is bad, but to answer, which is worse, either until the company is broken up or until he is driven by sheer despair and weariness to give such kind of assent to the propositions offered as will satisfy their suggestor. If he is so far overmastered by fatigue as to take this step, to the sufferings already inflicted upon him will be added the self-inflicted one of an uneasy conscience.

"SNAKES."

Olive Logan tells, in the Baltimore American, how Jim Collier the actor fooled Maggie Mitchell, who is his kinswoman, while spending a few days at her Long Branch cottage. It is a story of wicked and elaborate deceit. Snakes were thick in the yard, and Collier habitually went out in his slippers. The repeated warning cry of the anxious lady was, "Jim, look out for snakes! Adders! the grass is full of them since the rains. Better come off the grass with those slippers on!" He basely repaid this solicitious attention according to Olive, in this way: "Procuring one day at a toy shop on Broadway one of those papier-mache snakes which makes one shudder to look at them, he fastened it to his trousers leg by a string, whose action he could regulate at his waist. The family are seated on the piazza. Suddenly a howl rent the air. It emerged from Collier. The affrighted group looked toward him, and with horror beheld a snake writhing out of his trousers leg. 'Snake! Adder!' shouted he, jumping from the hammock and careering wildly over the lawn. 'I'm bit! Oh, take him off! Murder! 'Bring him something! quick! Whisky—arnica,' cried Maggie, wringing her hands. 'Oh! bring the whisky—don't bring any arnica,' shouted Collier, rolling on the ground and making the snake perform gymnastics in the air. Mr. Paddock (Maggie's husband) having got a big stick, was about to rush to the rescue. 'Keep away!' roared the sufferer; 'it shall bite nobody but me—oh! oh!' Then seizing the reptile in both hands at its ends, he attacked it with his teeth in the middle, and apparently accomplished its destruction by madly 'chawing' it in two, in the indescribable horror of the family on the piazza."

WEATHER-TELLING PLANTS.

Herr Hanneman, inspector of the botanical garden at Proskau, Germany, has observed that several plants may be used as weather prophets. Here are some of his observations: Convolvulus arvensis, the common English bindweed, and angallis arvensis, the Engish pimpernel, spread their leaves at the end of wet weather, while the different species of clover contract them. Stellaria media, the chickweek, at 9 o'clock in the morning, if the weather is clear, straightens its flowers, spread its leaves, and keeps awake until noon; if, however, there is rain prospect, the plant droops, and its flowers do not open. If they open a little the coming rain will be of short duration. The same with pimpinella saxafraga. Calendula pluvialis, the marigold, opens between six and seven in the morning, and generally keep awake until four in the afternoon. In such cases the weather will be steady; if, on the other hand it has not opened by 7 o'clock in the morning, you may that day look for rain. Sonchus arvensis and Olteraceus, the hog-thistles,, indicate fine weather for to-morrow if the head of the blossom closes for the night; rain if it remains open. Again: Rain is certain if Harbiscis tronum, the bladder ketmi, does not open its blossoms; if Carduus acaulis, the stemless thistle, closes; if clover, and most allied kinds, drops its leaves. Also, if Lampsana communis the nipple wort, does not close its blossoms for the night; if Darby verna, the whitlow grass, let its leaves hang drooping; if Gallium verum swells and exhales strongly; also, if birches scent the air. Anenome ranunculoides, the crofoot anenome tells the coming rain by closing its blossoms, while Anemoine mentalsa carries its flowers erect when the weather is fine, and drooping when overcast.

THREE new French Universities are about to be founded; one in Paris, another in Orleans, and the third at Angers (Maine-et-Loire.)

I HAVE BEEN, AM, AND WILL BE HAPPY.

BY ANNA M. MORRISON.

I have been happy; and the light
From vanished days falls gently through
The rifts between the darker ones
That dim my heaven's glorious blue.
I have been happy; and apart,
To-day, from the familiar time,
The bird songs echo in my heart,
And sweet the bells of mem'ry chime.

Happy I am; though faded fields
Lie where the Spring flowers used to bloom.
Happy I am; although my feet
Have paused by many loved one's tomb.
The promise of life's early morn
Old Time has kept right well for me,
And in the passing years I read
Fulfilment of that prophecy.

I will be happy; when the past
Upon the future shuts the gate;
When all my transient hopes are o'er,
And I can only "stand and wait."
Singing, my soul will bow before
The chastening of the mystic rod,
And on the wings of gladness go
Forth to the summons of its God.

—San Fancisco Examiner.

PUTTING DOWN THE WINDOWS AT NIGHT.

On the advent of a thunder shower it is rarely that a man wakes first. If he should he keeps quiet, so as not to disturb his wife, and avails himself of the first lull to go to sleep again. How differently! Just as soon as she wakes up and hears that it is raining she seems to lose all judgment. She catches her husband by the hair and shaking his head hysterically screams:

"Get up! get up, quick! It's a pouring right down in torrents, and all the windows are up!"

He cannot wake up under such circumstances with an immediately clear conception of the cast; in fact it frequently happens that he is way out on the floor before his eyes are fairly open, having but one idea really at work, and that is to what he is doing out of bed. The first thing to do is to strike a light, and while he is moving around for the matches and swearing that some one has broken into the house and moved them from where he laid them on going to bed (which is always plausible enough), she hurls after him the following tonics:

"Do hurry. Mercy, how that rain is coming right into those windows! We won't have a carpet left if you don't move faster. What on earth are you doing all this time? Can't find the matches. Mercy sake, you ain't going to stumble round here looking for matches, are you, when the water is drowning us out? Go without a light. What a man you are; I might have better got up in the first place. Well (despairingly) let things go to ruin if you are a mind to, I've said all I'm going to, an' I dont care if the whole house goes to smash. You always would have your own way, an' I s'pose you always will, and now you can do as you please; but dont you dare to open your mouth to me about it when the ruin's done. I've talked an' talked till I'm tired to death, and I shan't talk any more. We never could keep anything decent, and we never can; an' so that's the end of it. (A very brief pause.) John Henry, are you, or are you not, going to shut down those windows?"

Just then he finds the matches, and breaks the discourse by striking a light. He was bound to have that help before he moved out of the room. He has got the lamp lighted now. No sooner does its glare fill the room than he immediately blows it out again, for obvious reasons. He had forgotten the windows were open, and it almost causes him to shiver when he thinks of his narrow escape.

He moves out into the other room with celerity now. He knows pretty well the direction to go, and when a flash of lightning comes it shows him on the verge of climbing over a stool or across the centre table. If there is a rocking chair in the house he will strike it. A rocking-chair is much surer in its aim than a streak of lightning. It never misses, and it never hits a man but in one spot, and is just at the base of his shin. We have fallen against more than eight hundred rockers of all patterns and prices, and always received the first blow in the one place. We have been with dying people and have heard them affirm in the solemn hush of that last hour that a rocking chair always hits a man on the shin first.

And when a man gets up in the dead of night to shut down the windows, he never misses the rocking chair. It is the rear end of one of the rockers which catches him. It is a dreadful agony. But he rarely cries out. He knows his audience too well. A woman never falls over a rocking chair, and she will never understand why a man does. But she can tell whether he has by the way he puts down the windows when he finally reaches them. A rocking chair window (if we may be allowed the term) can be heard three times as far as any other.—[Detroit Free Press.

A SAN FRANCISCO MINISTER ON RALSTON.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin's Report of Dr. Hemphill's Funeral Address.]

I stand not here to-day to pronounce unmeasuring or unmeasured eulogy on my dear friend. He had his faults, I know; he committed many mistakes, we all know. For he was quick; he was a man of impulse, who acted, if he acted at all, with the instinct of a flash. But surely his worst enemies would not wish to have his faults recounted here. It is not by his faults, but his excellences, that we measure a great man. The strength of a chain is measured by its weakest, and not by its strongest link. But it is not so with a man; he must be measured by his strongest part. Estimated thus, our friend was of collossal dimensions, although his warmest friends will admit that he committed serious errors. But be it ours to-day to forget his faults and remember his many virtues. He should be no more the object of hostile criticism. Surely he is beyond the reach of hate. Surely all pens that write of him in time to come will write of his many virtues of his peerless excellencies. And those of us who loved him will taste him now, his name, his memory, into some more interior chamber of our hearts, and guard them there as a sacred treasure. He is gone, and we did not know really how much we loved the man until he was taken from us. There have been many bitter tears shed in San Francisco and all over California since Friday evening last. I have seen strong men stand beside his bier and weep and weep and weep again. Steadily the love of the people for him has increased through out all these years, and their tears today are the tears of genuine and unaffected sorrow. It is a manly thing to weep. Dearly beloved friend and brother, you have been with us and you have gone from us. No, not gone from us; you are with us still in memory, in gratitude, in love. You have been our friend, you have helped us, many of us when we needed help. And we will weave that evergreen of gratitude around your name. Our brother, you need no marble slab to tell of your worth. These fast-flowing tears, these loving hearts, are a better tribute to your worth than any storied marble. Our minds have been wrestling with this mysterious and inscrutable Providence which has crushed our hearts ever since it occurred, wrestling like the Patriarch Jacob as he wrestled with the angels in the darkness until the morning broke. And, as I look at it from side to side, and all around it, I can scarcely find a single hope to light up the darkness. Why did it happen? Why was it permitted? There is one thought that has suggested itself to my mind as a probable explanation. This calamity was ordered by God, was permitted by God to bring the people of San Francisco, the capitalists of San Francisco, to their right mind. Listen: this dead capitalist speaks to-day to his brother capitalists. Listen: what does he say? Yes, what does this money-getting amount to after all? It is but an eager chase after a gilded bauble, and when you reach forth your hand to pluck the coveted thing, it disappears with your grasp and leaves nothing but a cold drop in your hand. Oh, San Francisco, San Francisco, be warned; give earnest heed to the lesson of this hour. You are rich in mineral resources, in the products of the soil, in all the wealth of commerce. But you are not rich toward God. And if you will let me speak the truth, when these aching heads and toiling hands of yours are humbled in yonder cemetery, then, oh, then, you will look back at this rush for earthly riches as a feverish dream—a dream in which you snatch at a worthless bauble and then wake to discover that you had lost the opportunity to secure the pearl of great price.

"SMASHING."

HOW VASSAR GIRLS MAKE LOVE TO EACH OTHER.

[Buffalo Express.]

I wonder if any of your readers have ever heard of the practice of "smashing" at Vassar College. If not, I fancy that many might be somewhat interested in hearing about one of the most curious freaks ever indulged in by schoolgirls. I know whereof I speak, for I have been for over two years a witness of this wild species of insanity. When a young woman at Vassar sees another whose appearance, general style, talents or eyes (especially the latter) she admires, instead of seeking her acquaintance in an orthodox manner, straightway she announces to her friends and cronies, with the most mysterious and confidential air, that she is hopelessly, completely, entirely, utterly "smashed"—in fact, "dead-gone." Then follows a series of the most idiotic performances. "Smash" notes are written; elegant flowers, boxes of candy, costly books, &c., are sent by the "smashee" to the "smasher;" appointments are made in dark corridors to kiss each other good night; smirking and ogling are in vogue in the dining-room and in the chapel. This state of affairs is kept up for some time—length of time depends upon the violence of the attack. Then the "smash" develops into an astonishing friendship, or the parties drop one another by mutual consent. It is not uncommon to hear some bright girl say, "Oh, I am so smashed on Miss so-and so. I just adore the ground she walks on. I have the 'palps' so when I see her that I can scarcely stand up." I have known girls whose great power of intellect could not be denied, who stood at the head of their classes, to make absolute fools of themselves over other girls. I have seen girls cry themselves sick because their loved one smiled more favorably on some rival than on them. I have known of $6 boxes of confectionery and $15 bouquets being sent through some zealous friend, by the victim to the victor. And speaking of these tokens of pure, unadulterated affection, reminds me of something quite funny. The offerings are often more practical than poetical. Dishes of pineapple, hot lemonade, fried oysters, &c., are common, and one young woman of an intensely practical turn of mind sent to her adored one a hot boiled sweet potatoe! It is quite the thing at Vassar to have the reputation of being a successful "smasher." One enterprising young woman boasted of her 350 victims. She was a Maine girl, and her charm lay in the fact that she was quite gentlemanly in appearance. Very few reach the zenith of two dozen, and if one were to successfully aspire to more than that I think she might say: "Now let thy servant depart in peace." I think, also, that under the circumstances it would be the most laudable petition she could possibly put up. Now, Mr. Editor, that I have shown the ridiculous side of this matter, I might continue to discourse in mournful numbers of the serious side, of its cause and effects, of the arguments it furnishes for co-education; but I have some spark of kindly feeling left for your readers, therefore I will spare them the ghastly recital.

A VASSAR GIRL.

A SUCCESSFUL CANOE VOYAGE.

[From the Hartford Post.]

Messrs. Arthur Thatcher, Bayard T. Putnam and W. Irving Putnam, three young gentlemen residing in New York city, reached Hartford this afternoon in their canoes, having been four days on the Connecticut River, from South Vernon, Vt., just north of the Massachusetts line. They left New York three weeks ago, went up to Troy, thence to Lake George, and then took the cars for the nearest point on the Connecticut River, taking their leisure all along the route, so as to see the beauties of the section through which they travelled. They report the trip down the Connecticut as far from enjoyable, owing to the burning sun and the low stage of water, which not only threatened the destruction of their frail crafts but caused much annoyance, as they grounded frequently in the shallow, sandy places, and among the rocks. Mr. Thacher paddled a Rob Roy canoe of the same pattern as are used by members of the canoe clubs, and Mr. Bayard Putnam had a canoe of the of the Powell pattern, of oak and ceder, light, strong and handsome. The craft used by Mr. Putnam's brother was a "working boat" of the skiff pattern, roomy and comfortable, yet very light, and drawing three or four inches of water. They report as a whole an enjoyable trip, and look hardy and sunburned from their three weeks' exposure in the open air.

VARIETIES.

BURGLARS are now termed "moonlight mechanics."

ILLINOIS lost 28,348 soldiers and sailors during the war.

ONE house in every twenty-one in Boston is unoccupied.

A CORNER in charcoal is the latest financial sensation in New Orleans.

THE harvests of 1875 have been abundant everywhere throughout Italy.

A NEW field of coal has been found in Lincolnshire, England, at a depth of 1700 feet.

THE Centennial Committee of Iowa are making a thorough scientific survey of the State.

THIS is the season when the speculative southerner makes up his bets on the next cotten crop.

JAMER ROBINSON, the circus rider, has been arrested for smuggling silk from Canada to detroit.

IT is reported that the new style of pantaloons to be worn this fall will be large enough to tie back.

OF the 20,000 persons arrested in England last year for debt, one-fourth were able but unwilling to pay.

THE beauty of the English lake district is being utterly ruined by railways, factories and coal smoke.

THE latest estimates make the Southern cotton crop this year nearly 350,000 bales less than last year.

THE whole number of failures in the United States this year, so far, is 3,377, and the amount of liabilities $74,940,869.

TENNESSEE'S new school law provides that for like services of male and female teachers like salaries shall be paid.

A NARROW gauge railroad is to be constructed from Shelburne Falls to North Troy, Vt., a distance of 246 miles.

CALIFORNIA will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her admission into the Union on the 9th inst. Within this period her population has increased from 100,000 to 600,000, and she has become the gateway of Oriental trade, and a large dispenser of the precious metal.

XERXES X. CRUM is school superintendent at Carlinville, Illinois. We should think a man with such a name and holding such a position would know enough to spell Crum with a b, but as a general thing you can't expect much of a school superintendent anyhow.—[Rochester Chronicle.

BROOKLYN ARGUS: Miss Kellogg remarks, with a happy smile, that Eli Perkins has never interviewed her, Miss Kellogg is like a child with a handful of goodies, who puts off eating the largest and most luscious morsel until the last. She loves to revel in anticipation.

MILLINERS and dressmakers have sent more husbands and wives to the divorce courts than all other human beings combined. They are the great sowers of domestic unhappiness.—(N. Y. Times.) Then thanks to the milliners and dressmakers. If they can keep foolish women from being wives and mothers the race will eventually improve. The sons of such mothers could only be "gents" at best.

A SINGULAR lawsuit is before the Circuit Court of St. Louis County Mo. John McCarthy shipped 125 head of cattle, worth $5,000, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the freight contract specifying the time of transit. The train was delayed twenty hours, the price of cattle fell fifty cents per hundred in the interval, and Mr. McCarthy claims a loss of $750, and sues for it.

IT is said to be an old prophecy which is animating the insurgents of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The prophecy, which is to be found in a work on Bosnia published fifteen years ago, states that in the fifth century after the taking of the last Bosnian king by the Turks the rising of the Christian Slaves in Turkey would be victorious. Stephen Thomasvich the last Bosnian king, was executed on the 30th of June, 1463 on the plain of Blagaj, and the present movement commenced on the anniversary of that event.

THE peaches shipped by the steamboat Ohio to Europe rotted before they reached there, and the deatch gives such information as leaves little hope for any future success of such an enterprise. It was expected that the supply of ice used for cooling the atmosphere would last during the whole voyage. On the contrary, the ice was all used up within three days after the vessel sailed. The peaches were kept in a good condition for four days more, but rotted before the Ohio got to Liverpool. The supply of ice would have to be greatly increased in order to keep the peaches in a good condition during the whole voyage, and this would add to the expense of shipment.

EXTENSIVE preparation are being made at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the reception of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United Sates, which will meet there on the 20th instant. Gov. Hendricks, Mayor Caven, O. P. Morton, and Schuyler Colfax are to deliver addresses of welcome. On the 22d there will be a grand parade in which delegations of Encampment members in uniform from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities will participate. The evening will be devoted to a banquet at the Occidental Hotel. Public meetings will be held during the week, at which addresses will be delivered by distinguished members of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

THE qualifications of a serving-man in England a century ago are described in this copy of a handbill picked up near Peterboro' in 1784:

"Wanted for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join in household prayer, look after the horses, and read a chapter in the Bible. He must, God willing, rise at seven in the morning, obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands. If he can dress hair, sing psalms, and play at cribbage, the more agreeable.

"N. B.—He must not be too familiar with the maid servants of the house, lest the flesh should rebel against the spirit, and be induced to walk in the thorny paths of the wicked. Wages, fifteen guineas a year."

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Anson Cheffins, charged with larceny by bailee, by Thomas Ferguson, was allowed a nolle pros.

Wm. Oyler was convicted of two charges of larceny, preferred by George B. Beebe and J. A. Courtney, and sentenced to the Workhouse a year on each charge.

John Hoch, charged by T. F. M'Clintock with Sunday linuor selling, was allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

John Meenan, Jacob King, John Campbell, Dennis O'Brien, James Conlin (2), John Oliver, et al, M. V. B. Hazen, Chas. McCartney, Maggie McDonald, Thomas Wesh, James Brockard, Wm. Bushman, Thomas Anderson, John Blair et al, Wm. Sandham, Wm. Snyder, Wm. Ewing (4), Pat Haslin, McDonnell and Dhrew, A. Monaghan et al, W. A. Cruson, Jacob Sigmund et al, Thomas Taylor et al.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Shirk, of Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Rogers.

John Horn, of Scranton, Luzerne county, filed a similar petition, which was referred to Register Willard.

Harry Ferris, bankrupt, Crawford county. The appointment of John Shearer as assignee, approved.

H. W. C. Tweddle, creditor vs. the Eclipse Oil Company, debtor, Venango county. The reports of Register Rogers, appointed to ascertain the value of certain securities, were presented and filed, subject to exceptions.

James Tubbs et al. vs. Chas. A. Boone, Luzerne county. The debtor adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Willard.

Concord Savings Bank, debtor, Butler county. Rule granted on J. W. Christy, petitioning debtor, to show cause why the restraining order granted against J. Y. Foster should not be dissolved, returnable on the 23d inst.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Beaver county. Register Shafer's report on the petition of Cross & McOmber, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens, confirmed nisi.

S. W. Paine, bankrupt, Bradford county. Register Overton's report on a similar petition of E. Pomroy, et al., confirmed absolute, and the amended report of said Register on the petition of Pomroy Bros. also confirmed absolute.

Whitney, Cook & Co., creditors, vs. Wm. C. Slaughterbeck, debtor, Allegheny City. The debtor filed an answer denying the allegations of bankruptcy, and a jury trial was ordered for the October term. An argument was had on a motion for an injunction against John W. Graham et al., and further argument adjourned until the 20th inst.

Wm. H. McClelland, debtor, Pittsburgh. An argument was had on the rule on the debtor to show cause why proceedings in bankruptcy should not be dismissed, and the decision of the Court was reserved.

B. B. Holliday, Tioga county, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed absolutely.

Charles W. Zaner, bankrupt, Bradford county. The Register's report on the petition of Samuel Wolf, landlord, confirmed absolute, and assignee ordered to pay the amount of rent due.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

In the case of George Corbitt, indicted for malicious mischief, on oath of G. L. Braun, the indictment was quashed, as the charge did not come within the meaning of the act of Assembly provided for such cases.

The indictments for false pretense in the cases of P. W. Herron, Archei Taylor, and Elijah Harris were quashed, as also that against James Lacouk for malicious prosecution.

Wm. Emery plead guilty on a charge of horse stealing.

Frank Bracken and Joseph Nottingham were acquitted of a charge of robbery preferred by George Stewart. A nolle pros. was allowed as to Dennis O'Brien and Timothy Reagan.

Joseph Davis charged with adultery, by Nicholas Clark, was acquitted, and the costs divided.

Andrew McGregor was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery and costs divided between him and James Meinor, prosecutor.

John Campbell was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the costs were divided between him and the prosecutor Archie Taylor.

James Mariner and Patrick Malarney, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Andrew Mr. McGregor, were convicted and each was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

The jury in the case of John Meenan, charged by Ernest Aring, with assault and battery returned a verdict of acquittal.

James Conlin was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Joseph Watson, indicted for fornix. et al., on oath of Elizabeth Collins.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob King; M. V. B. Hazen; Wm. Sandham; Chas. McCartney; Thomas Welsh; James Brocken; Wm. Bushman; Thos. Anderson; Wm. Emory; (2) Pat. Haslin; et al Jno. Oliver; Maggie McDonald; Jno. E. Rubrecht; Thos. Farle; Andrew Smith Peter Demonti; Jas. Giles; J. A. Bungay; Wm. Riley; Jas. D. Lewis; Daniel Robb.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of John B. McKibler, of Erie, bankrupt, the same was discharged from all debts, except such as are by the bankrupt act excepted.

In the matter of O. F. Sheldon, bankrupt, of Erie, the assignees return to the sale of certain real estate, was presented and confirmed nisi. The same was the case in the matter of Steele & Co., bankrupts of Crawford county.

In the matter of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, of this city bankrupts, on the petition of the assignees an order was made for the sale of certain real estate of Springer Harbaugh, and the said assignees are allowed to bring and maintain suits and action in the courts in Canada against the Coburg, Petersburg and Marmora Railway Company for damages.

In the matter of James McFadden and W. F. McCrea, bankrupts, of this county. On petition an order was made for a meeting of creditors on the 2nd prox.

In the matter of Wm. H. McClelland, of this city, the rule on debtor to show cause why thir preceeding should not be dismissed, because a like preceeding in bankruptcy is pending and undetermined, is discharged, and on petition of the said debtor, presented, a writ of habeas corpus was granted, returnable on the 15th inst. at ten A. M. By agreement of counsel, the question involved in the said petition was argued by Mr. Raymond, for and Mr. Reed against, the same as though a return had been made. Decision of the Court reserved.

In the matter of the Nation Trust Company, debtor of this city, the return day of the order to show cause why the said debtors named in the petition of L. M. Morris should not be adjudged bankrupt, was extended to the 18th prox. And an order was made, directing injunctions to issue against all the parties heretofore restrained in the orders returnable this day, except as to Alexander Hunter, and as to him the restraining order is continued to the 18th prox.

In the matter of H. W. C. Tweddle et al. vs. the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, of Venango county, the reports of Register Rogers on the petition of the Exchange Bank of Franklin and the First National Bank of Franklin, for the ascertainment of the value of certain securities, were confirmed nisi.

Steel & Co., bankrupt, Crawford county. The assignees report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed nisi.

Wm. Dilworth, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register Shafer's report of composition meeting presented and order made for a meeting, notice to be given by publication, of creditors on the 25th inst. to ascertain whether the proceedings had been regular.

Weible & English bankrupts, Allegheny city. Exceptions having been filed to granting of an order for sale of certain real estate, the same were ordered for trial.

Hoods' Bonright & Co., vs. W. F. Bailey debtor, Center county. Leave granted to discontinue preceedings.

Walter S. Whann, bankrupt, Venango county. Hearing on rule to show cause why specifications of objections to bankrupt's discharge should not be stricken off, fixed for 25th inst.

William P. Rook, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankrupty. Referred to Register Shafer.

Jas. A. Stevenson, vs. Steamer Charlie McDonald in admiralty, argument on the libel, answer and depositions filed, continued to the 21st inst.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

M. V. B. Hazen was convicted of the larceny of a watch and chain, Mary Collins, prosecutrix.

Peter Demand plead guilty of a charge of assault and battery on George Getz.

James O'Brien was allowed a nolle pros on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Connor Haugh.

The same was allowed James Barr, charged with assault and battery on John Gracey.

Thomas Welsh was convicted of larceny. W. J. Johnson, prosecutor.

James Conlin was convicted of aggravated assault and battery on Michael Dougherty.

Edward Jenkins plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery on A. J. Lias.

Charles McCartney, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted.

Joseph Marks, charged by Christian Bridekamp with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

The jury were ont in the case of John Oliver, charged with larceny.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Alvin W. Barry, bankrupt, Butler county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for a final hearing before Register Shafer.

A. Culbertson Sons, alleged bankrupts, Monongahela City. Argument on the motion for an injunction against the People's Savings Bank of Monongahela City, Pa., by Messrs. Patterson & Baird against and Mr. Watson for the same. Injunction granted.

William H. McClelland, debtor. The body of debtor produced in Court on the writ of habeas corpus, by the Sheriff, and he was discharged from arrest on payment of the costs of application.

George S. McCarthy, bankrupt. On certified petition of assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

EXAMINE YOUR MOUTH,

And you will probably find the cause of your neuralgia, or dyspepsia, or nervous headaches. Your teeth are probably badly decayed or diseased, or else you have lost so many that you cannot masticate your food properly. If so, attend to the matter at once, or your stomach will wear out some of these days, and you will die ten or twenty years before your time. You can have the old teeth removed without suffering any pain whatever, by visiting 278 Penn avenue, and if you want a set of teeth which will improve your appearance as well as masticate your food thoroughly, Dr. Quincy A. Scott is the most competent dentist in the State to supply you, and will guarantee that you can eat with a set of his make.

BURGLARY AT WASHINGTON.

HULL'S SHOE STORE ROBBED—ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Some time during Tuesday night the shoe store of Mr. Henry Hull at Little Washington, was entered by burglars and the safe was blown open and robbed. The thieves secured about $250 in cash and notes and boots to the amount of $1,200. Conductor Paisley, who had charge of the early train on the Pan Handle road, heard of the robbery and decided to keep watch on the train. A colored man who had taken passage on the train displayed a well filled wallet when he paid his fare and the conductor's suspicions were aroused. He kept watch on the man, who seemed to be getting more nervous as the train approached the city. As the cars neared the depot he attempted to escape, but was recaptured and safely brought to the Union Depot where he was placed under arrest. He was then searched, when about one hundred and fifty dollars were found about his person. He acknowledged being implicated in the robbery, but stated that he was not the principal. He was taken back to Little Washington.

"SHE WOULD BEQUITE HANDSOME

If she hadn't such horrible looking teeth." Yes, a pretty face loses all its charms when marred by decayed and unsightly teeth: and besides, the mouth is, to a great extent, an index to character and habit. Then, first of all, take care of and preserve the teeth nature gave you, and if they are not gone beyond saving, have them filled by a skilful dentist, and by cleansing them daily you can preserve them for life. But don't get any cheap fillings, or you will lose your teeth and money both. Go to our friend, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, and have the work done in the highest style of the dental art and at fair prices. The doctor warrants his fillings to remain in and preserve the teeth for life, provided you keep your teeth clean.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid **900** per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jnlsd&Ly Wkm

WINES AND LIQUORS.

	Per gal
Common rectified Whisky	$1 22@1 25
Proof rectified	1 25@1 30
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 50
Imported brandy	6 00@6 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 70
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica;"	5 00@5 50

	Quarts.	Pints
Champagne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 20@1 22	

FRUIT JARS.

Following are the wholesale prices groove ring, tin cap and wire complete:

Quarts as to quantity, per gross	$ 8 50@12
Half gallon, as to quality, per gross	12 50@16

With porcelain lined cap:

	Qts.	½-gal.
2 to 5 gross, per gross	$19 50	$23 50
5 to 15 gross, per gross	18 50	22 50
18 to 50 gross, per gross	17 50	21 50
55 to 250 gross, per gross	16 50	20 50

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	116⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1862	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	118⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	121⅛
Ten-Forties	114⅜
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117⅛
Currency Sixes	122½
New Five Per Cents	117⅜

STOCKS.

Western Union	79⅝
Adams Express	103½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	80
American Express	59¾
United States Express	44⅞
Pacific Mail	76⅝
New York Central	105
Erie	18⅝
Harlem	133
Michigan Central	59
Michigan Southern	80
Union Pacific	73⅝
Illinois Central	98
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89¾
Northwestern	89
Northwestern preferred	68½
Rock Island	107⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	62½
Toledo and Wabash	25⅝
Fort Wayne	100
Chicago and Alton	125
Ohio and Mississippi	25
C. C. and I. C.	4¾

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 14, 1875.

REMARKS—There was only a moderate demand in the produce trade to-day, but prices continued firm and were well sustained through the day. A fair business was transated in grain. Groceries quiet Eggs active.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples.

Choice ₩ bbl. $2 50@$4 00
Medium..... 2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice..... 50@55
Other grades..... 35@40

Alcohol.

Per gal..... $2 35@2 45
Highwines..... 1 21@1 22

Ales.

India, per bbl..... $ @11
Porter..... 8@10
X..... @ 9
XX..... @10

Ashes.

Pearl ash ₩ cwt..$ 0@$ 50
Pot ash..... 50@ 00
Soda ash com..... 2 20@2 30
Refined..... 4 00@4 25

Brooms.

No. 2, ₩ doz..... 2 50
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 2 75
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 3 25
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 3 50
No. 6, ₩ doz..... 3 75

Carpet Brooms.

No. 3, ₩ doz..... 4 00
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 4 25
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 4 50

Fancy Carpet.. 4 25@4 50

Toy Brooms—

Per doz.....$1 50@$2 00

Mixed—

Steamboat..... 3 50@ 4 50
Whisps, fancy. 1 50@ 2 00
Whisps, plain. 1 25@ 1 75

Broom Corn.

Green hurl..... 13 @14
do medium..... @13
Inferior brush..... 5@6
Crooked..... 7 @ 8

Flour—

Good to choice..... 28@30

Butter.

Common..... 12@18
Medium to Good..... 20@23
Choice..... 25@28
Extra..... 30@32

Beans.

Choice navy..... 2 15@2 20
Medium..... 2 10@2 15

Bagging.

Two bush..... @28
Two and a half bush..... @
Three bush..... @
Banner Baking Powder.
¼ ₩ cans, per doz.....$1 50
½ do do 3 00
1 do do 5 00
5 do do 26 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ ₩..... @

Cheese—

Ohio Factory..... 11 @11¾
N. Y. Goshen..... 12½@13½
Limberger..... 14@
Sweitzer..... 19@18

Cement.

Youghiogheny #1 75@2 00
Lousy hydraulic 2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do. 2 00@2 25
Phœnix, do..... 1 75@2 00
Rosendale..... 2 00@2 50
White Lime..... 1 50@1 75

Concentrated Lye.

Best quality..$7 75@8 00
Second quality. 7 50@7 75

Crackers.

Water..... 6¾
Sugar..... 9
Lemon biscuits..... 11
Fruit..... 11½
Soda..... 6¾
Ginger Snaps..... 6¾

Canned Goods.

Asparagus, 2 ₩ lb..... $3 75
Blackberries..... 1 75
Beans Lima, 2 ₩..... 2 25
Beans String, 2 ₩..... 1 50
Corn..... 1 50
Cornellus, ₩ to ₩ 2 50@2 75

Eggs—

Per doz..... 20@21

Feathers.

Live geese..... 55@62
Common..... 30@35

Fish.

No. 1 extra mess mackeral, ₩ bbl.. $24 00
No. 1 mess..... 22 00
Extra No. 1 shore..... 21 00
No. 1 shore..... 18 00
Now No. 2..... 15 00
New No. 3..... 10 00
Mackerel, No 1, 1875..$ 7 00@$ 8 00
Mackerel No 2..... 13 00@14 00
Mackrel No 3, 10 00@11 00
White fish, ₩ bbl..... 5 00@6 00
bbl..... 5 50@6 00
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl..... 4 50@4 75
Labrador herrg ₩ bbl spit..... 9 50@
Do rd. do bbl..6 50@

Jobbing Prices—

White Winter..$5 25@5 50
Wisconsin..... @4 75
Minnesota..... @4 75
Red Winter.... 7 25@7 50
Rye, ₩ bbl..... @6 00
Graham..... 7 50@7 75
Corn Meal..... 3 75@3 00
Oat Meal..... 8 00@
Green Coffees—

Fancy Rio..... 25 @26
Choice Rio..... @24
Prime Rio..... 23 @24
Good Rio..... 21 @22
Java..... 33@36

Roasted Coffees—

Rio, in papers..... 29
Rio, in bulk..... 28½
Java, in papers..... 36
Java, in bulk..... 35½

Teas—

Young Hyson..$0@1 00
Gunpowder... 50@1 25
Imperial..... 50@1 00
Japan..... 50@1 00
Oolong..... 25@ 85
Fancy..... $1 00@
Souchong..... 25@ 85

Rice—

Choice Carolina..8¾@9
Patna..... 7½@8
Rangoon..... 7½@7¾

Spices—

Cloves, ₩ lb.. 50@
Allspice..... 17½@18½
Cassia..... 35@ 35

Nutmegs.....$1 35@
Pepper..... 25@
Candles—

Star, full weight..... 17
Stearine..... 14
Mould..... 11

Sugars.

Standard A.....11 @
Standard B.....10¾@
Do extra C.....10¼@
Extra C yellow 9¾@
Franklin vel.. 9 @
New Orleans.. 8¾@ 9¼
Cut loaf..... @12½
Crushed..... 11¾
Powdered..... 11¾
Granulated..... 11¾@

Molasses—

Strictly ch'ce N O 72@75
Prime..... 70@
Good..... 68@
Syrups—

Extra white drips. 70@
Sugar drips..... 60@
Sugar grades..... 35@40

Starch—

Pearl..... 6¾ @
Silver gloss..... 10@
Corn..... 6¾@

Soaps—

Irish, ₩ box..... $1 25
Buhl's..... 1 50@1 75
Rabbit's N.Y. 2 25
German mottled. 7 25

Soda—

Bi carb, ₩ lb..... 5
Bi carb, ₩ 25 packages. 7
Fresh Fruits.

Mellons, ₩ hundred..$20 00@30 00
Grapes ₩ bx..... 5@6 00
Plums ₩ bu..... 25@1 25
Pears per bbl..... 3 00@4 00
Crab apples ₩ bu..... 1 00@1 25
Peaches ₩ bx..... 40@1 25

Grain.

Wheat—

Old white..... $1 50@
do red winter 1 10@1 14
do Amber..... 1 40@1 45
New red win. 1 31@1 45

Corn—

Shelled, yellow..... 75@76
High mixed..... 74@75
Low Mixed..... 73@74
Ear yellow..... 70@
Do mixed..... 70@73

Oats—

Western white..... 45@46
mixed..... 43@44

Rye—

New..... 90 @92

Barley—

New Fall..... 1 70@1 80

New Crop for 1876..... 1 25@1 30

Hay.

Prime Tim on track 21 00@23
Loose by wagon..... 19@20

Hides.

Heavy steer..... 8 @8½
Green salt call.. 11 @12
Dry flint..... 14 @
Do kip..... 9 @10

Horning.

Per bbl..... 1 25@1 50

Honey

New ₩ lb..... 25 @30
Old..... @25

Oils.

Lard, ex. No. 1 $1 05@1 08
Do No. 1..... 90@95
Do No. 2..... 75@80
Carbon..... 10 @11

Mill Feed.

Bran, per cwt.. 1 00@1 05
Shorts, per cwt. 1 10@1 15
Middlings, per cwt 1 20@1 25
Chopped Feed.. 1 40@1 45
Oil Meal..... @

On track per bu..... @
From store do do..... @
Sweet potatoes per bbl. 4 00@4 50

Provisions.

Hams—

Sugar C S ₩ lb..... 14½@
Should's, ex S C lb.. 9 @
Blast bacon, S C lb.. 14 @
Dried beef, ex S C old..... 15 @
Beef tongues, ₩ ₩ doz..... 5 50@
Bacon shoulders..... 8½@
Rib sides..... 13¾@
Clear rib do..... 13½@
Clear bellies..... 14 @
Mess pork..$23 00@24 00
Lard—

Prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb..... 14
Do Half bbls..... 14½
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces 14½
Do in ½ bbls..... 15
Do in bucket s..... 15½
Do 3 ₩ cadd ies..... 16
Do 5 ₩ do..... 17
Do 3 ₩ pails..... 16½
Do 5 ₩ do..... 16½
Do 6 ₩ do..... 17¾

Rags.

Good mixed..... 2½@3
Woolen..... 3@3½

Salt.

Car lots, ₩ bbl..$1 30@1 35
Jobbing lots..... 1 40@1 50

Tallow.

Choice..... 8¾@8½
Medium..... 7½@8

Seeds

Buckwheat ..$1 50@
Flaxseed..... 1 90@2 00
Timothy..... 2 25@3 00
Clover..... 8 25@8 50

Poultry.

Live chickens, ₩ pr.40@50
Vegetables.

Tomatoes ₩ bu $1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₩ 100..... 3 00@4 00
Cucumb's ₩ bx 1 25@1 50
Onions, ₩ bbl, 2 50@2 75

Wool.

Fine, ₩ lb..... 39@40
Medium..... 39@41
Coarse..... 35@40
Tub washed..... 44@46
Combing, fine..... 40@49
Do coarse & medium 43@45
Pulled..... 40@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 16, 1875.

REMARKS—Another advance was made to-day in the market and the market throughout the day remained very firm. Holders seem confident of the value of their stock and do not seem anxious to sell at present quotations, which are higher than they have been for the past six months.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 35@1 37½. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 55½@1 57, and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 35@1 36¼.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 11⅝@11¾c; Baltimore delivery 11¾@11¾c; N. Y. delivery 11⅞@12c.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 40@1 45 for city make and $1 25@1 30 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, September 16, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, September 15.

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday, Sept. 9	20	23½	12½
Friday, Sept. 10	140	13½	4
Saturday, Sept. 11	21	23½	6¾
Sunday, Sept. 12	92	52	14½
Monday, Sept. 13	36	14	2
Tuesday, Sept. 14	81	13	11
Wednesday, Sept. 15	92	35	24½
Total this week	482	175½	108½
Total last week	405	137½	89

STOCK WEIGHED.

CATTLE.

Thursday, Sept. 9	575
Friday, Sept. 10	5
Saturday, Sept. 11	0
Monday, Sept. 13	204
Tuesday, Sept. 14	1,144
Wednesday, Sept. 15	1,976
Total this week	3,724
Total last week	3,217

Through cattle this week, 147 cars; through cattle last week, 202 cars. Yard cattle this week, 234 cars; yard cattle last week, 203 cars.

HOGS.

Thursday, Sept. 9	1,908
Friday, Sept. 10	1,375
Saturday, Sept. 11	411
Monday, Sept. 13	2,500
Tuesday, Sept. 14	1,291
Wednesday, Sept. 15	2,400
Total this week	9,885
Total last week	7,857

SHEEP.

Thursday, Sept. 9	641
Friday, Sept. 10	251
Saturday, Sept. 11	48
Monday, Sept. 13	1,597
Tuesday, Sept. 14	9,719
Wednesday, Sept. 15	6,000
Total this week	18,256
Total last week	15,487

THE MARKET.

Cattle—There was a slightly larger run of both through and yard cattle, but not enough to affect prices, which do not vary from last week's quotations. The feeling in the market was good, and but few were left unsold at the close.

Hogs—There was but little variation in the supply. All grades are in active demand except grassers, which can hardly be sold at any price.

Sheep—The run of sheep was extra heavy, and buyers had things pretty much their own way on common grades. Prices for good sheep were, however, well maintained.

Following are quotations furnished us by J. F. Saddler & Co.:

CATTLE.

Heavy fat steers good style, extra quality 1,300 lb and upwards..... $6 75@7 00
Same weights fair to good..... 6 00@6 50
Extra medium weights 1,200 lbs good order..... 5 50@6 00
Same kind common to fair quality..... 5 00@5 50
The best grades 1,100 to 1,200 lbs..... 5 00@5 50
Same weights common to good. 4 50@5 00
Choice 1,000 lbs steers..... 4 50@4 65
Common to fair..... 3 75@4 25
Common to good stockers..... 3 50@4 25
Cows and bulls..... 2 50@3 50

HOGS.

Extra Philadelphias..... $9 75
Good Philadelphias..... 9 25@9 50
Good corn fed Yorkers..... 8 00@8 12½
Grassers..... 6 00@7 00

SHEEP.

The following are the closing prices:

Good to extra 90 to 100 lbs..... $5 25@5 75
Fair to good 70 to 80 lbs..... 3 75@4 50
Stock sheep very dull.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, September 14, 1875.

CATTLE.

The receipts by rail were 495 head, being a falling off of 46 head from the previous week, but as 175 were driven in, the total receipts were rather above those of last. The quality of cattle on sale was inferior to that of last week. In fact there were few first-class animals in the market. They were all sold, however, at prices ranging from $3 75 to $7 62.

Following were the ruling quotations:

Extra	$ 7 25@ 7 62
Choice 1,300@1,500	6 75@ 7 00
Choice 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	6 25@ 6 50
Fair 900 to 1,000 lbs	5 75@ 6 00
Medium	4 00@ 5 00
Common grassers	3 00@ 5 00
Bulls	2 10@ 3 50
Cows	3 50@4 25

HOGS.

There were about two hundred head on sale, and the market was more animated than last week, at the following prices:

Best Philadelphias	$8 75@9 00
Good do	8 50@8 75
Yorkers	7 50@8 00
Grassers	6 75@7 00
Roughs, stags and sows	6 10@6 90

SHEEP.

There were no arrivals by rail, all being driven in. There were about 1,000 head, almost equally divided between sheep and lambs. Good sheep sold readily, while inferior stock was rather slow though the market was almost clear at the close. Following were the ruling rates.

Choice, 100 to 115 lbs	$5 25@5 35
Choice, 90 to 100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Choice, 80 to 85 lbs	4 60@4 75
Goods, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Medium to fair, per head	2 50@3 00
Lambs	4 25@5 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, September 15.

Cotton	14¾@ 14½
Flour, super	$4 65 @$5 50
Flour, common to good	5 70 @5 95
Flour, good to choice	6 05 @6 25
Wheat, No. 2 Chicago Spring	1 21½@ 1 29
Wheat, No. 2 Milwaukee	1 31½@ 1 35½
Rye	94 @ 95
Corn, western mixed	73 @ 76
Oats, western mixed	55 @ 57
Coffee	17¾@ 20
Eggs	19½@ 20
Sugar, fair to good refining	7¾@ 8¾
Petroleum, refined	12½@
Petroleum, crude	6½@
Rosin	1 70 @1 75
Turpentine	31½@
Pork	21 00@
Beef, long clear	@ 12½
Lard, prime steam	13¾@
Cheese	4 @ 10½
Whisky	1 17½@

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 15.

Flour, good to choice	$3 25 @5 75
" spring extras	5 25 @5 87½
Wheat, October	1 11⅝@1 12
" seller Sept	1 14¾@
Corn, seller October	59⅝@
" seller September	60¼@
Oats, seller Sept	36¾@
" seller October	34⅜@ 34½
Rye, seller September	75½@ 76
Barley, seller Sept	1 12 @
Pork, October	21 70@
" seller September	21 90 @
Lard, seller September	12 95 @
Whisky	1 15

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 15.

Cotton	13¾
Flour family	$ 6 35@ 6 50
Wheat new	75 @ 1 30
Corn	70 @ 74
Oats new	30 @ 50
Perk	21 50@
Bacon—shoulders	9¼@
" clear rib sides	13 @ 13¼
" clear	@13⅝
Lard steam	12¾@
Whisky	$ 1 16@

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.

Cotton	13½@
Flour, ex. spring	$ 4 75 @ 5 25
Wheat	1 57 @
Corn, No 2	58¼@ 65
Oats No 2	38 @ 39
Pork	$21 55 @ 21 75
Bacon	7 50 @ 7 75
Lard	13 @
Whisky	1 16½@

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

Flour, ex. fam	$5 50 @
High grades	8 00 @8 25
Wheat, new	1 30 @1 40
Old red	1 45 @1 48
Corn, western mixed	73 @ 74
" yellow	74 @ 75
Oats, western mixed	40 @ 45
Petroleum, refined	12 @
" crude	6 @
Whisky	1 20

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 15.

Wheat, No 1 red	$1 38
No 2	1 28
Corn, ear on track	68 @
Shelled mixed from store	70 @ 71
Oats, No 1 State	47 @
No. 2 do	45
Petroleum, S W car lots	10
Ohio State test	11

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 15.

Flour, western family	$ 5 50 @ 5 75
do western super	4 12½@
Wheat, mixed	1 38 @
No. 2 amber western	1 40 @1 41
No. 2 red	1 37 @1 38
Corn, western mixed	72 @ 72½
Oats, western mixed new	42 @ 45
" white	48 @ 50
Rye	70 @ 75
Hay	23 00 @25 00
Bulk, shoulders	8 62½@
clear rib sides	12 25 @12 37½
Pork	22 50 @
Hams	15 00 @15 25
Butter, western extra	27 @ 28
" firsts	25 @26
Coffee	17¾@ 20¼
Petroleum, refined	11¾@ 11⅞
" crude	5¾@ 6
Whisky	1 20½@

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 15.—There was a moderate package trade in cotton prints, ginghams and dress goods. Bleached shirtings in better demand at low figures. Cotton, flannels and cheviots fairly active. Wool flannels and blankets less active. Fancy cassimeres less quiet and weak. At auction dress goods and ribbons brought good prices and were largely distributed.

Wool.

BOSTON, September 15.—The inactivity previously noticed in wool still continue. Medium fleeces and combing and delaine sections in fair demand. Fine fleeces dull and neglected sell at low unsatisfactory prices. Sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania were made at 44@46c; Michigan and Wisconsin 42@35c; combing and delaine sections 45@50c; washed 40@45c. There was only a limited inquiry for pulled wools with sales of good and choice super at 45@50.

BOSTON, September 11.—Wool was quiet. Manufacturers have paid little attention to fine fleeces. Combing and delaine fleeces in good demand. All lots offering are taken at full previous prices, but there is no tendency to an advance. Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania, including X and XX cannot be quoted over 44@45c, with an occasional lot in very good condition at 46; medium Ohio 45@47c; for average lots 48@50c; choice lots and selections of Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces cannot be quoted over 42@45c as to quality; sales embrace Wisconsin X at 42¾c; Ohio X and XX 44@46c; medium unwashed 34@37½c, Michigan unwashed 35c; No 1 Ohio 47c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange met this afternoon to discover, if possible, authors of rumors which recently flooded the street, but nothing was accomplished.

Gold opened and closed at 116¼, the extreme rates of the day being 16¾, and, 17. The rates paid for borrowing were ⅛ 3 32, 1-16, 5-64 and 3-64 and finally closed at 1-32 per cent. per diem. Governments closed steady. Railroad bonds quiet and firm in late afternoon dealings. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange was more pronbunced in speculative shares to-day than on any previous day since the downward movement set in. The weakness was most marked in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Michigan Central, the decline in these stocks ranging from 1½ to 2¼ per cent. The decline in the balance of the market was ¼ to 1 per cent. Erie, Western Union, Rock Island, Union Pacific and St. Paul were comparatively firm during the early part of the day. At second call the lowest prices of the day were made in most cases when Lake Shore declined to 51¾ on pressure to sell. This price is much lower than the lowest quotations in the great panic of 1